The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,192.—VOL. LXIII. THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th December, 1870, at her residence, Fitzroy-street, the wife of JAMES JONES, J.P., of a son.
On the 10th instant, at her residence, 80, York-street, Mrs. JOHN DAVIES, of a daughter.
On the 13th instant, at Nattai, Mrs. John Hilder, of a son.
On the 16th instant, at her residence, Pennant-street, Parramatta, the wife of Mr. JAMES MCCLELLAND, of a son.
On the 17th instant, at Sidura, Glebe Point, Mrs. R. F. BURNS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd instant, at St. Stephen's Church, Penrith, by the Rev. J. Vaughan, WILLIAM, eldest son of the late GEORGE DENT, of Penrith, to CECILIA JANE, fifth daughter of the late JOHN HOSKINS, of Penrith.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, 14th instant, at his residence, Susan's Hill, Jamberoo, suddenly, Mr. JAMES HUMPHS, sen., native of Woodchurch, Kent, England, aged 78 years. Kent papers please copy.
On the 16th instant, at Coogee Bay, EMMA CATHERINE, beloved daughter of CHARLES and LUCINDA POWELL, aged 7 years and 3 months.
On the evening of the 16th instant, at her residence, Darlinghurst road, ISABELLA, the beloved wife of Mr. M. BURKE, chief warder, aged 43 years.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
RANGOON,
1776 tons, 450 horse-power,
N. J. Skottowe, commander.
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, 1871, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 25th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 26th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 31st December, 1870.
An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passages is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.
THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service.—The splendid steamship WONGA WONGA, 1500 tons, J. Steuart, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Superior accommodation for Saloon, Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite. Wines and spirits extra. Bedding is not provided for the second cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which is admitted to have decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoiding the disagreeableness of a long sea voyage. The whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip, and cheaper and quicker than any other route. Special arrangements will be made with families. 10 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets. Immediate application for passages should be made to avoid disappointment, as only a limited number will be taken.
For full particulars apply to M. METCALFE and CO., No. 9, Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO ADELAIDE, via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—Rangatira, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO FIJIS.—James Paterson, on or about Saturday, 4th February.
TO AUCKLAND.—James Paterson, on or about Saturday, 4th February.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Thursday, at 11; and Comanbara, Saturday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Boomerang, Friday, immediately after arrival of English mail; and Lady Young, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 31st instant, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, Friday, immediately after arrival of English mail.
FROM BRISBANE to Rockhampton, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER. TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Miller's Forest on Friday; for Paterson on Monday.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via Newcastle, the BALLINA, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9.
For the MACLEAY RIVER, via Port Macquarie, taking cargo for the Nambucca and Bellinger Rivers, the DIAMANTINA, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 7.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO NEW CALEDONIA.
The Steamer HAVILAH, under contract with the Government of New Caledonia, will be dispatched for NOUMEA direct, on or about the 21st instant.
For passage apply to
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE,
Gresham-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports. The steamship
TARARUA
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE, on the 25th instant, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN. — Steamship TASMANIA, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 24th instant, at 12 noon.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by steamships
MACEDON and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
MACEDON,
THURSDAY, January 19th, at 4 p.m.,
from Straith's (late G. S. M. Co.'s) Wharf, with PASSENGERS and CARGO. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4. Return tickets, £6 10s.
Return Tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Straith's Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.
The fine new steamship
GOVERNOR BLACKALL,
331 tons register, 100-horse power,
will proceed from the Grafton Wharf
on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m.
Goods received free of wharfage.
For freight only apply to
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, SATURDAY MORNING, at 8. Lime-st. Wharf.

LANE COVE STEAM FERRY.

From Erskine-street.	From Fig-tree Wharf.
Monday to Friday, 9.30, 1, 5, 7	7.50, 11, 3, 6
Saturday, 9.30, 1.15, 4, 11 p.m.	7.50, 11, 3, 6
Sunday, 10, 2.30, 6	8.30, 12, 4.30.

CHOWDER BAY.—A steamer will ply between Circular Quay and Chowder Bay, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant; leaving Milson's Point Company's Stage, at 1.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., and 5 p.m.; Chowder Bay 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4.30, and 6.45 p.m.
Return ticket, 1s.

FREIGHT to MELBOURNE: about 200 TONS. Apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.
Ditto Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

BLACKWALL LINE.
TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The splendid ship THE LORD WARDEN, A1 13 years, 1237 tons register (belonging to Messrs. Green of Blackwall), J. Smith, commander, will be dispatched on the 25th January. Carries an experienced surgeon.
The accommodation is of the highest order, and intending passengers are invited to inspect the ship at the Circular Quay.
A good cow will be taken.

RATES:—	
Saloon as per agreement.	
Second cabin ..	.. £31 10 0
Intermediate ditto ..	.. 21 0 0
Steerage	.. 18 0 0

Plans can be inspected at
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.'S; or
YOUNG and LARK'S, Margaret-street.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—
For wool and dead weight only.
The Aberdeen Clipper Ship ABERGELDIE, A1 11 years, 1200 tons register, Captain James Duthie, will be dispatched, in all January.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight, apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO., or
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

FOR LONDON.
The DUKE OF SUTHERLAND
will be dispatched on the 25th January. Has splendid saloon accommodation, which intending passengers are invited to inspect.
Apply on board, to
Captain LOUTTIT; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Flood's.

TO SALOON PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The fine clipper ship ELLEN STUART, 1572 tons register, will sail punctually SATURDAY, 11th February, well known for regular and rapid passage. Large state rooms for families, bath room, and every convenience.
Apply to Captain CALVERT; WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

TO PASSENGERS.—For LONDON, the magnificent new clipper ship CARLISLE CASTLE, A1 13 years, 1545 tons register, belonging to Green, of Blackwall, Austin Cooper, R.N.R., commander, will be dispatched on 28th February.
Apply to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or to YOUNG and LARK.

FOR LONDON.
The PARRAMATTA
will be dispatched on the 11th February.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

ONLY VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper barquentine
CONSTITUTION,
362 tons register, J. Slocum, commander,
will have immediate dispatch.
Has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be taken at low rates.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The favourite clipper ship
MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 800 tons,
W. M'KEON, Commander, will be dispatched, as above, on or about the
5th FEBRUARY.
Intending Chinese passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodations of this regular trader, and to make early arrangements for berths.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper barque NOORD BRABENT, will sail for the above port from Newcastle, on or about the 26th instant.
This vessel has superior accommodation for Chinese passengers.
For particulars apply to JOSEPH WARD, Bridge-street; or R. B. WALLACE, Newcastle.

FOR LEVUKA and TAVIUNI, FIJI.
To sail positively on the 1st February.
the Brig KESTREL,
180 tons register, Captain Wadley.
This regular trader will be dispatched as above. She has already made fast passages in the trade, delivering her cargoes in good order, and offers a favourable opportunity for shippers or passengers. Now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf.
Apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.; or C. M. DEANE, Exchange-corner.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LEVUKA, FIJI ISLANDS.—The favourite regular trader HARRIET ARMITAGE, C. G. Lessing, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the unrivalled accommodations of this vessel.
For all particulars apply on board, at the Corporation Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite clipper schooner JESSIE KELLY, A. Jeach, master, will be dispatched with the usual punctuality.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

FOR HONOLULU direct.—The Hawaiian barque R. W. WOOD will be dispatched on or about the 24th instant. Has room for a few tons light freight, for which early application is necessary. For freight or passage apply to
BARRON and AUSTEN; or
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, direct.
The A1 clipper brig SCOTSMAN, George Hamilton, commander, will be quickly dispatched. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.
FOR AUCKLAND.
To follow the NOVELTY.

	Commander	To sail
ALICE CAMERON ..	P. Carter	.. 25th instant
CONSTANCE ..	J. H. Gibbon	.. 1st February
KATE ..	W. Cooper	.. 16th February.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BROADSOUND AND MACKAY.—The HANNAH NEWTON, at Commercial Wharf, positively sails this week.
Shippers will please complete shipments, and forward bills of lading to enable the vessel to clear.
J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street.

FOR CLEVELAND BAY and ALBERT and NORMAN RIVERS, Gulf of Carpentaria. — The schooner HANNAH BROOMFIELD, to sail 1st February next, in place of the schooner Active.
For freight or passage apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The barque KING OSCAR will sail in a few days. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR NANBUCCRA RIVER.—The MARTHA, from Baltic Wharf, Thursday Evening. H. F. Camroux, King-st.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—COMMERCE, now receiving cargo. Wright's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—First vessel,—SARAH NICOLL to all ports—receiving cargo. Roddam's Wf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—The LOLA MONTEZ. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

SHIP PATRIARCH, from London.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. All goods not passed for within seven days will be landed, and placed in bond under imperfect entry. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BARQUE WANDRAHM.—Captain FRUIEHTENICH, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew without his written authority.

CAPTAIN F. VAN DER TAS, Dutch Barque PANTALOON will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

FELLEN MORRIS, from FOOCHOW.—Captain H. J. LELLICK will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.

BARQUE CHARLOTTE YOUNG, for MAURITIUS.—All CLAIMS against this ship must be rendered at the office of the undersigned before noon, TO-MORROW, or they will not be recognised. BROWN and CO., 16, Spring-street.

BARQUE WANDRAHM, from Hamburgh, via Adelaide.—Consignees are requested to Pass ENTRIES at once for Grafton Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense.
Bills of Lading must be produced, and delivery orders obtained, before any goods can leave the Wharf.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Agents.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors will be held at the banking house, in George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 24th January instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended 31st December; to elect three directors in the room of J. S. Mitchell, Esq., J. B. Rundle, Esq., Hon. John Blaxland, Esq., M.L.C., who retire by rotation, any two of whom are eligible for re-election; to elect two auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
VINCENT W. GIBLIN, General Manager.
Sydney, 3rd January, 1871.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
The following duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite notice of their intention to become Candidates for the office of DIRECTORS at the ensuing half-yearly General MEETING on the 24th instant, namely:—
J. S. MITCHELL, Esq.
J. B. RUNDLE, Esq.
ROBERT SADDINGTON, Esq.
Sydney, 10th January, 1871.
VINCENT W. GIBLIN,
General Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the head banking house of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ended 31st December last, and to take into consideration any other business which may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 2nd January, 1871.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tenth Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, 251, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of January current, at 3 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the Half-year ended 31st December last; of electing a Director in the room of B. M. Mortimer, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; of electing two Auditors in the room of John Bird and John Little, Esquires, one of whom is eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 16th January, 1871.

The following Candidates for the office of Director have given the required notice:—
B. M. MORTIMER, Esq.
E. L. D. FATTORINI, Esq.

THE GREAT WESTERN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—An Adjourned Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 14, Spring-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1871, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the following purpose, viz., To give authority to the Directors to increase the capital of the Company by a call of 1s per share.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. J. BAASS, Legal Manager.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, 18th January, 1871.

THE CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company originally advertised for Friday, the 6th January, 1871, at 3 o'clock, will be held in the Company's Office, No. 3, Spring-street, on FRIDAY, the 20th January, 1871, at 3 o'clock; to receive the report of the directors and balance sheet for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1870; and to consider any matters that may be brought forward in accordance with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Manager.
3, Spring-street, Sydney, 4th January, 1871.

WOOLGARLO LEAD MINING COMPANY. (Limited.)
Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, on MONDAY, the 30th January instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 31st December, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

A Special General MEETING will be held at the same place directly after the above, to consider the propriety of winding up the Company.
By order of the Board,
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 11th January, 1871.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S OFFICE, Sydney, 18th January, 1871.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of this Company, being also an adjournment of the last Annual General Meeting, will be held at the Company's Office, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of February proximo, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to receive the report of the Directors for the past half-year.
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual General MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Asylum, Pitt-street South, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant. The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock.
A report of the proceedings of the past year, together with the treasurer's accounts, will be laid before the meeting. Subscribers and friends of the society are respectfully invited to attend.
GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.
The Annual General MEETING of the Subscribers to this Institution will be held in St. James' Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, at 8 o'clock.
The Report of the Directors for the past year and the Treasurer's financial statement will be submitted for approval and adoption. Vacancies in the Honorary Medical Staff will require to be filled.
The attendance of subscribers and the public is respectfully invited.
JOHN E. MANNING, Joint Hon. Secretary.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.
ELECTION OF HONORARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that two vacancies have occurred in the Honorary Medical Staff of this institution by the retirement in rotation of Dr. Brown, honorary physician, and Alfred Roberts, Esq., honorary surgeon. These vacancies will be filled up at the Annual General MEETING, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February. It will be necessary that candidates for these appointments submit their testimonials to the Board of Directors on or before the day above-named.
Dr. Brown has notified to the Board that, in consequence of ill-health, he is not a candidate for re-election.
Mr. Roberts has signified his intention of again offering himself for re-election.
JOHN E. MANNING, Joint Hon. Secretary.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to offer myself as a CANDIDATE to the vacant office of Honorary Surgeon, which has occurred through the retirement by rotation of Alfred Roberts, Esq.
CHAS. F. EICHLER, M.D. of Heidelberg, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.
Bridge-street, 18th January, 1871.

MASONIC.—Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358, S.C.—Emergency MEETING, THIS EVENING, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m. Initiation. By order of the R.W.M. WM. HIGGSTRIM, Secretary.

NO. 15 LOYAL ORANGE LODGE.—Regular Monthly MEETING TO-NIGHT, E. Arnold, Sec.

HOMEBUSH JOCKEY CLUB.—The Committee are requested to meet TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at Tattersall's, at half-past 4 o'clock, on most important business. HENRY DRIVER, Hon. Sec.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—LECTURE by the Rev. DANIEL ALLEN, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING. Subject: "Not Jerusalem, but Rome the seat of Antichrist." United Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., near Bathurst-st. Admission free to members and friends. 8 o'clock. G. L. CARTER, Hon. Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

AN EVENING LATIN CLASS is being formed. Apply before Monday, to C. Cutcliffe, B.A., 197, Dowling-street.

BELMORE COLLEGE for young Ladies, under the kind interest of Lady Belmore, 165, Macquarie-street, near Government House. Mrs. SULLIVAN is at home from 10 to 4 daily.

BELLEVUE HOUSE SCHOOL, Hunter-street.—Term commenced Monday, 9th January. E. BLACKMORE, Principal.

BRIGHTSIDE PLACE SEMINARY, 270, Upper Liverpool-street. Conducted by Miss FRASER. Duties resumed on TUESDAY, 24th. Two vacancies for pupils.

CALDER HOUSE CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
Principal—J. DAVID SLY, B.A., successor to J. F. Castle, Esq.
Assistant Master, R. M. SLY (late University Scholar).
Conversational French Master, M. PONDER, Bachelier ès Lettres. Referees, the Professors of the University.

Studies resumed Thursday, 19th instant. N.B.—Great care is taken to ensure the domestic comfort of the Pupils.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GLEBE POINT.—The duties of this School will be RESUMED, TUESDAY, January 24th.
JOHN PENDRILL, M.A., Head Master.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, NEWTOWN.—The School will REOPEN on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 9 a.m.
The Rev. S. C. KENT, Principal of the School, is at home every morning until 1 o'clock, to see parents and guardians with reference to the admission of pupils.
JOSIAH MULLENS, Hon. Sec.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Bathurst.—The Duties of this school will be RESUMED on the 19th instant. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the accommodation of additional boarders. For terms, apply to the Rev. W. H. SAVIGNY, Bathurst.
Collegiate School, Bathurst.

EDUCATION.—Ashgrove Lodge, Ashfield.—The duties of Mrs. TAIT'S School will be resumed on FRIDAY next. The first professors attend for the accomplishments. Prospectuses on application.

EDUCATION, £6 8s per Quarter.—The Principal of a long-established Boarding School for boys has one or two vacancies, on the above terms. A superior education, combined with every domestic comfort, guaranteed. The situation is one of the healthiest and pleasantest near Sydney. Address C. Lee, HERALD Office, South Head Road.

HIGH SCHOOL, GOULBURN.—The course of instruction embraces all that is necessary to prepare young gentlemen for business, the learned professions, or the University. Vacancies for boarders.
G. METCALFE, M.A.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Crown-street, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of Boarders and Day Pupils, whose education she conducts with the most scrupulous attention. Studies are resumed.

MRS. KNELLER-PARKER'S Pupils will resume their Studies, 23rd instant.

MR. PENNY'S SCHOOL, 21, Stanley-street. The work of this school was resumed on 16th January.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL.
DUTIES RESUMED.
STANLEY-STREET.

MRS. NEALD'S School will re-open on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE for Young Ladies, Resident and Day Pupils, 143, Darlinghurst Road, Macleay-street.
Directress—Mrs. H. N. MONTAGU,
Principal—Mr. H. N. MONTAGU,
assisted by efficient trained teachers and professors.

SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE.—Miss FLOWER requests the punctual attendance of Pupils and Professors on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Work will be resumed at 9.30 a.m. on MONDAY, January 23. The Head Master will be glad to see visitors upon school business at his residence, in the northern wing of the building, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., on Saturday, January 21.
A. B. WEIGALL, Head Master.
10th January.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
LENT TERM.
Lectures commence on the 27th February.

SUBJECTS DURING 1871.
FIRST YEAR.
CLASSICS.—Herodotus, Book III.
Euripides, "Medea."
Cicero, "De Naturâ Deorum," Book III.
Virgil, Æneid," Book IV.
MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic
Geometry
Algebra.
PHYSICS.—Chemistry.
SECOND YEAR.
CLASSICS.—Plato, "Euthydemus"
Aristophanes, "Nubes"
Livy, Book VII.
Horace, "Satires," Book II.
MATHEMATICS.—Algebra
Geometry
Trigonometry.
PHYSICS.—Chemistry.
Logic.
Subjects for B.A.
CLASSICS.—Plato, "Philebus"
Sophocles, "Œdipus Coloneus"
Cicero, "Second Philippic"
Virgil, "Georgics," Book I.
MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic
Algebra, to Quadratic Equations, inclusive
Logarithms
Elements of Statics
Euclid, Books I., III., IV. (1 and 15), V. (definitions), VI. (1, 3, 4-16, 19-21, 23, 33.
PHYSICS.—Chemistry
Experimental Physics
Practical Chemistry
Geology
Mineralogy and Palæontology.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN 1871.
SUBJECTS.
JUNIOR.—Section 2—History of England: "Accession of Henry VII. to Death of Mary."
Section 3—Latin and Greek: Cicero—"De Senectute;" Terence—"Andria;" Demosthenes—"Olynthiacs," 1 and 2.
Section 4—French and German: Molière: "Les Precieuses Ridicules;" Schiller's "Thirty Years' War," Book III.
Text Book for English Grammar, &c.—"Latham's Elementary English Grammar for the use of Schools" (Walton and Maberley, 1866)—but only SENIORS will be QUESTIONED on Part I.
SENIOR.—Section 2—Civil, Military, and Constitutional History of England: Same as for Junior.
Section 3—Latin, &c. } Same as for Junior.
Section 4—French, &c. }
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

THE Misses HOOPER will receive their Pupils, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant. 28, Upper Fort-street.

THE Misses MARTIN'S MORNING CLASSES will recommence MONDAY, January 23rd. 195, Macquarie-street.

THE GOULBURN SCHOOL, GARROORIGANG.—Work will be resumed on MONDAY, January 30. For terms, &c., apply to
S. HARBORNE BELCHER, Head Master.

THE Burwood-Ashfield Collegiate SCHOOL. Studies resumed on MONDAY next, 23rd instant, at 9.30 a.m.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen 17th instant.

WANTED, 3 little GIRLS to educate; highest ref. Board and Residence free of charge. Z., HERALD.

AN ELEGANT STYLE OF WRITING in a few days. Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, 392, Castlereagh-street. Established 1861.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANTHONY TISSINGTON communicate with L. D., Post Office, Sydney, without delay.

IF THIS should meet the eye of CHARLES TYNCELLAR DAVIS, write to WILLIAM OAKWOOD DAVIS, Glenlyon Station, via Leyburn, Queensland.

MESSRS. KAVENAGH, BROTHERS, of Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney (Proprietors of Foot Rot Ointment), are requested to immediately communicate with Messrs. MANNING, DISPATCH Office, Dubbo.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 7 BATTERY V. A.—Company DRILL at Hyde Park Barracks, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Undress, with ornaments. Every member is requested to attend. By command, EDWARD BYRNE, Sergt.-Major.

DEFENCE FORCE.—The formation of a COLONIAL MILITARY FORCE, to consist of ARTILLERY and INFANTRY, being in contemplation, persons between the ages of 18 and 45 desirous of enlisting are requested to register their names at this office, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 12 noon daily, where information as to period of service, rate of pay, &c., will be afforded.
Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 3rd January, 1871.
(Signed) J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Volunteer Forces.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted. Chatfield and Son, 69, Pitt-street.

TENDERS.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 30th instant, for foundation of a mansion, at Curandooly, near Bungendore. Plans and particulars with the architect, F. H. REUSS, 142, Pitt-st.

TENDERS wanted to build a two-room COTTAGE; labour only. P. CULLEN, Camperdown.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required until the 28th instant, for BUILDING 7 Dwelling-houses, for Mr. HENEBERRY, in Gipps-street; and 6 Dwelling-houses, for other persons, at the corner of Francis and Yurong streets. For plans and specifications apply, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock daily, at No. 639, George-street south; or to Mr. GOLDEN, Architect, Glebe Point.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required by 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, 27th instant, for the completion of a first-class HOUSE in Victoria-street North, at the risk of the former contractor. Quantities supplied. C. MAYES, Architect, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, black and tan terrier DOG, in Botany Road; 5s reward. 1, Barnett-street, Redfern.

LOST, on Monday night, silver Hunting Lever WATCH, with gold chain and locket attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to J. M. SMITH, Watchmaker, 404, George-street.

LOST, a rough Red TERRIER PUP. The finder will be rewarded handsomely by returning the same to Patent Slip Inn, King and Sussex streets.

LOST, on the 17th instant, one Bay HORSE, branded Mg off shoulder, star on forehead. Anyone returning it to No. 1, Goulburn-place, Goulburn-street, will be rewarded.

LEFT in a Glebe Point bus, a Brown Silk UMBRELLA. Reward at 434, George-street.

LOST.—5s. Reward.—Small Tumbler PIGEON, almond colour, with few dark feathers. 66, William-st.

LOST, ST. BERNARD and NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, white with brown spots. Reward. Name and address on the collar. W. C. GODDARD, Commercial Bank.

FOUND, Bay PONY, branded JH near shoulder and rump. 13, Argyle-street, Miller's Point.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a COURT for the Revision of the Municipal List for the above Borough will be held at the Council Chambers, on TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.
G. L. COLEMAN, Council Clerk.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court, for the purpose of revising the Municipal Lists for this Borough, will be held at the Council Chambers, Ocean-street, at 7 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, the 24th instant.
DANIEL BULMAN, Returning Officer.
Municipal Council Chambers, Borough of Woollahra.
18th January, 1871.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the Electors of the Borough will be held, at the Council Chambers, Ocean-street, at noon on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February next, for the purpose of nominating and electing three Aldermen and two Auditors (in lieu of those retiring by rotation), for the ensuing municipal year. Notices of nomination to be delivered to the Returning Officer seven days at least before that day.
DANIEL BULMAN, Returning Officer.
Municipal Council Chambers, Borough of Woollahra,
18th January, 1871.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.—It is hereby notified that an open Court will be held at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of revising the Municipal List for the ensuing municipal year.
ROBERT FOWLER, Mayor.
Council Chamber, 19th January, 1871.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—Notice is hereby given that a REVISION COURT will be holden in the Council Chamber, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past 9 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of revising the Municipal Lists for the year commencing 7th February, 1871.
By order of the Mayor,
H. De BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Glebe, 18th January, 1871.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—Notice is hereby given that a COURT for the purpose of revising the Municipal List for the year 1871-72 will be holden in the Council Chambers, Darling-street, on TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when all those interested are requested to attend.
J. MULLENS, Mayor.
Council Chambers, Darling-street, 18th January, 1871.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.—Notice is hereby given that the REVISION COURT will be held at the Council Chambers, Raglan-street, on the evening of MONDAY, January 23rd, at 7 o'clock. All parties claiming to have their names inserted in the Municipal List, or objecting to other persons' names being therein, must attend.
G. K. TARRANT, Acting Council Clerk.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—Distress warrants will be issued for all rates left unpaid on the 1st January. No further notice will be given.
By order of the Council.
HENRY S. KILLICK, Council Clerk.

ELECTORS OF ENMORE WARD.—Mr. R. G. MURRAY respectfully solicits your Votes.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, NOW READY, PRICE SIXPENCE, contains a two-page illustration of Digging Life—
LUCKY AND UNLUCKY.
A page engraving of THE BOGONG RANGES.
GALE'S BALLOON ASCENT FROM VICTORIA PARK.
Portrait of GOVERNOR PHILLIP.
Monument to the late Dr. BLAND.
View of the Township of Young.
The Great

LAW.

INSOLVENCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

MONDAY, January 23.—Before the District Commissioner: John Walters, first, or only meeting, at Orange, at 11 a.m.

January 25, 26, 27, 28.—Holidays.

Monday, January 30.—Before the District Commissioner: Alfred Charles Quaife, third meeting at Scone, at 11 a.m.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Day, Renwick, Hughes, Curran, and Raphael.

Eight persons were fined 20s. each, and one was fined 10s. for drunkenness or for disorderly conduct while drunk.

Joseph Clarence Ross, charged with arson, appeared in pursuance of remand. The Police Magistrate said, that having carefully considered the whole of the evidence, and having failed to discover anything which, to his mind, went to connect the prisoner with the fire, it became his duty to order his discharge. Discharged accordingly.

Ellen Ryan was brought before the Bench by constable Larkins, charged in a warrant with stealing from the person. Ann Johnson deposed that she is the wife of James Johnson, and resides in Liverpool-street; between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday night she was at the corner of King-street and Pitt-street, in conversation with her husband, when the prisoner came up, snatched her hat from her head and ran off, leaving her own hat behind; witness's husband pursued prisoner, but could not overtake her. James Johnson, a Chinese, corroborated his wife's statement. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, and was allowed bail for her appearance.

Four prisoners were discharged, and one was remanded.

On the summons paper were fourteen cases, of which three were not prosecuted, two were postponed, and in one a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the defendant. John Doyle was fined 10s, on conviction of having used words calculated to provoke Mary Wilson to commit a breach of the peace. Thomas Jolly was found guilty of having, by his careless driving of a horse and cart in Linden-lane, endangered the safety of John Lacy: he drove against Lacy and jammed him against a wall, the effect of which was to tear his coat and bruise his hand. To pay a penalty of 40s. John Sharkey, having put Alice Williams in bodily fear by threatening that he would kick her, was ordered to enter into a recognisance, with two sureties of £5 each, to keep the peace six months, or in default of such sureties, to be imprisoned six months. Collins v. Brett, and Harris v. Kennedy, were proceedings under the Tenants' Act, in which warrants of possession were granted, to lie in the office seven days before execution. In Fewings v. Rushton, a suit for wages, an order was made for payment of the sum claimed, with the addition (besides the usual costs) of 2s. 6d. for complainant's loss of time. The matter of Montague De Lissa v. John C. Dangar, again occupied several hours, and was further adjourned until noon of Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Messrs. Josephson and Levey.

Several drunkards were punished.

Thomas Welshman, a respectable-looking man, was fined 20s. or seven days' gaol, for using insulting language towards Henry Thomas, calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

Emma Stanley and John Wilson were fined 40s., in default seven days' gaol, for indecent behaviour in the Domain.

John Milford was brought up for protection, supposed to be of unsound mind. Accused was arrested about 1 o'clock this morning on the Darlinghurst Road by constable Forster, who, from information received, followed the cab in which defendant was being driven. He told witness that he was the Duke of Brunswick, Governor of the colony, and had sent home for a large fleet to protect the colony. He also said that he had hanged a number of men, and intended to hang a great many more; considered him to be unfit to be at large, and locked him up. Defendant was remanded for seven days for medical treatment.

SUMMONS SHEET.—On the sheet there were thirty-one cases. Mary Quirk, Elijah Barnfield, Charles Perrin, James Stockbridge, and Thomas Turner, were fined for suffering horses to stray. Elizabeth Taylor upon two charges of using indecent language, was ordered to pay a penalty of £4 with 11s. costs; in default one month's imprisonment. William Cabban, William George, and Archibald Sinclair, were fined for similar offences. John Young and William Brown were fined 20s., with 2s. 6d. costs, for riotous behaviour in George-street. John Barker was fined 1s. with 2s. 6d. costs, for bathing within view of Queen's Wharf. Thomas Chidgey, Frederick Watts, and James Watts, charged with stealing fruit of the value of 5s., the property of John Butters, of Balmain, were fined 1s. with costs. John M'Quirk, charged with using insulting language to Richard Verney, was fined 10s. with 5s. 6d. costs; in default four days' imprisonment. Neilsh Petterson charged with permitting prostitutes to continue in his licensed house, the Masonic Hotel, York-street, was fined 20s. with 5s. 6d. costs. Richard Thomas fined 20s. with 5s. 6d. costs, in default seven days' imprisonment, for keeping his licensed house, the Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street, open for the sale of liquor at prohibited hours on Sunday last. Charles Crouch, summoned by Louisa Plowright for 5s. 6d. wages due, was ordered to pay the amount claimed with 4s. 10d. costs. Several petty assault cases were heard and disposed of.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE second general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. George Thorne presided.

The following report and balance sheet was read by the SECRETARY (Mr. A. H. J. Baass):—

"The directors regret to have to report that no permanent reefs have been discovered since last meeting. They are still of opinion that the only mode of accomplishing that desired object is by sinking deep shafts. The absence of sufficient funds has hitherto prevented them from carrying out these works.

"The company's dam at One Eye has given way on two occasions, owing to very sudden and severe floods; in repairing the damage care was taken to widen the bye-wash, and it is hoped that similar accidents will thereby be avoided.

"Mr. Leonard, the company's late mining manager, resigned his appointment, and Mr. Thomas Waldie was appointed in his stead.

"The quantity of stone crushed since last report has been as follows, viz.:—447 tons of the company's, yielding 238 oz. 8 dwts. 21 grains of gold; and 83 tons for the public. The total quantity raised by the company since its commencement has been 762 tons, turning out 560 oz. of gold.

"Two of the directors, Messrs. Thorne and Wolfen, have recently visited the mine, and their joint report is annexed.

"From the audited accounts it will be seen that the Company was indebted, on the 31st December last, to the Bank of New South Wales in the sum of £386 16s. 8d., and in order to pay off this liability, and proceed with the further development of the mine, the directors have called a special general meeting of the shareholders, to take place immediately after the termination of this meeting, in order to consider the propriety for increasing the capital of the company by making a further call.

"Mr. George King is the retiring director."

"The shareholders have also to elect two auditors.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

	Dr.			
To Victorian Trunkey Gold Mines		£36,000	0	0
Dam No. 1		212	0	0
Dam No. 2		545	0	0
Machinery and building		2868	1	6
Stores on hand		149	7	6
Rent of leases		58	6	8
Improvements of claims		1602	0	0
Furniture at mine		16	1	6
Fuel on hand		7	4	0
				£36,886 1 2
Chard and Co.		444	13	9
T. Waldie		6	19	6
				451 13 3
Profit and loss				1,069 2 3
				£32,386 16 8

	Cr.			
By Account capital—30,000 shares, at 21s.		£31,500	0	0
Bank of New South Wales, overdrawn account		886	16	8
		£32,386	16	8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

	Dr.		
To improvements of claims written off		£2351	1 8
Fuel used		133	3 9
Rent of leases		167	10 10
Law costs and preliminary expenses		188	12 0
Salaries, advertising, books, stationery, &c.		264	14 3
Interest		24	19 0
		£3060	1 6

	Cr.		
By Gold extracted—produced		£1882	8 3
Crushing for the public		91	10 0
License fees		6	0 0
Scrip fees		11	1 0
		1990	19 3
Balance		1069	2 3
		£3060	1 6

The SECRETARY also read the joint report from Messrs. Thorne and Wolfen, two of the directors, who had recently visited the company's mine.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, gave a lengthy statement of the position of the affairs of the company.

The report was seconded, and adopted.

After some discussion, it was decided that the report of Messrs. Thorne and Wolfen should be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders; and the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight to allow the shareholders time to consider the recommendations contained in that report.

Messrs. Henry Ferris and John Bird were re-elected auditors.

A special general meeting of the shareholders, to take into consideration the advisability of authorizing the directors to increase the capital of the company, was to have been held, but there was not a sufficient number of shareholders present.

"Berkeley, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—ADV.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOROUGH COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting was held in the Council Chambers on Tuesday afternoon last. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Smith, Mason, Pye, Galloway, Taylor, Flynn, Bowden, Simmonds, Good, and Williams. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Finance Committee and Hackney Carriage Committees' reports were received and adopted. The following correspondence was read:—From C. Doust, secretary of the Parramatta Benevolent Society, asking for the use of the Council Chambers for next Wednesday evening. Received. From C. J. Byrnes and Co. respecting the erection of a urinal. Received. From Thomas Flynn, stating that he had no objection to a drain being passed through his property. Received. From John Taylor, stating that he had no objection to the Council lining with stone that part of the drain which runs through his property. Received. From John Nicholson, drawing attention to state of water lodged in front of his premises. Referred to Improvement Committee. From Thomas Cuff, soliciting employment on the works of the Council. Referred to the Improvement Committee. From Robert L. Dunn, respecting lease of wharf; and from William Jones, respecting lease of market, both of which were ordered to be referred to Town Solicitor. From John Moody, respecting rent due for lease of market. Referred to Town Solicitor. From William Jones, respecting repairs to his house. Received. From William Hart, asking permission to erect temporary shop. Received. From Joseph Craig, notice to quit. Received. The following motions were carried:—"1st, That the Mayor be now and is hereby empowered to affix the corporate seal to the licenses granted for the present year for water-carts, drays, vans, hackney carriages, omnibuses, drivers, and conductors." "2. That the Town Surveyor, or Acting Town Surveyor, be the proper officer to inspect and pass, or reject, all road metal supplied in accordance with any contract which has been entered into, or may be entered into by the Council." "3. That the Council resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to devise the best means of raising money to enable the Council to supply Parramatta with water from the reservoir." The Council then went into committee, and, after some discussion, resumed without having arrived at anything definite. "4. That the footpaths at the juncture of Church and Aird streets, on the south side, be repaired with gravel, or fine cinders from the river steamers, deposited on the clay surface of the path, so far as the house on the western side of Mr. Woodgate's, including the said house, at a cost not to exceed £4." "5. That Elizabeth-street, from Pennant-street to Thomas-street, be ballasted, at a cost not exceeding £25." "6. That the Council go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of opening tenders for Alfred-square." The Council then went into committee and opened the following tenders for the use of Alfred-square for the purpose of depasturing stock:—James Folkes, for twelve months, £6; Robert L. Dunn, for one or three years, at £10 per year; Luke Dunn, for one year, £8. It was proposed and resolved,—"That the tender of Robert L. Dunn be accepted, provided he comply with the conditions on which the tenders were invited; and that should a reduction in the size of Alfred-square be made by the formation of Market-street, no allowance be made by the Council on that account." The Council then resumed. 8. "That the Improvement Committee be empowered to carry out the lining of the drain in Anderson Ward with stone, as recommended by the Improvement Committee in a report dated 10th August, 1870, and adopted 1st September, 1870, the work to be completed at a cost not to exceed £90." This being the whole of the business, the Council rose.

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

DUBBO.—The *Dispatch* of the 13th instant says:—New diggings have been discovered near Dubbo. They are situated on the other side of the Talbragar Bridge, about three miles northerly from the town. There are about fifteen persons at work, and two or three parties have obtained payable gold. The precious metal, which is coarser than that usually found about Dubbo, is discovered in drifts similar in character to the gravel pits.

LACHLAN.—The *Forbes Times* reports that mining affairs at Forbes are remarkably quiet just now. The excitement caused by the finding of washdirt with gold in it, adjoining the Old South Load, by Chisholm and party, has died away. The prospectors have, however, sank another shaft, and are busily engaged driving. The shareholders in No. 1 are getting timber on the ground, and intend sinking at once. It will be remembered that they got deep ground with the bore, with four feet of wash.

BREDBO.—The same journal reports that the discovery recently of some very rich quartz reefs and alluvial ground at Bredbo, near Cooma, has induced a number of miners to start off there from Major's Creek and Araluen, and authentic accounts of this new auriferous tract of country are being anxiously waited for by numerous other miners whose prospects in this district are not at the present time very encouraging. During the past ten years gold has been obtained in payable quantities by various parties on the Bredbo, Numeralla, the Upper Shoalhaven, and other rivers taking their rise in the Big Badja mountains. It is in these mountains on the coast side that the Gulf Creek and other gold bearing streams have their source. Some splendid specimens of quartz have reached Major's Creek from the prospecting claim at the Bredbo, in which Messrs. J. Coles and E. Sole, of Major's Creek, are shareholders. The new reefs are situated about three miles from the junction of the Bredbo River with the Murrumbidgee and below the junction with the Bredbo of Tinderry Creek, having its source in the Jingera mountains. On the Murrumbidgee, a little below this, at Colinton, a number of Chinamen have been digging for years, but the gold is scattered and patchy in the alluvium in all parts of the country about there. The precious metal may be found more evenly distributed in the matrix, however. The country rock in which the reefs have been discovered is of slate formation. We learn that some of the stone which has been crushed by hand gave a yield at the rate of 80 ounces to the ton. Like the Little River country, however, the water will be found very near the surface, we believe, and it will require a considerable amount of capital to test the reefs to any depth.

MAJOR'S CREEK.—The *Braidwood Monitor* of the 17th instant has the following from its correspondent:—The quartz-crushing machines are now all in full work, and likely to be kept at it. Dargue's claim still keeps up its width, and the returns are about the same. The Enterprise Company's claim, on Spring Creek, is likely to turn out a second Dargue's: it is 36 to 40 feet in width, and they have fair prospects: they did not wash up on Saturday, but intend washing up to-day (Monday). I believe that this will be one of the best yields that this company has yet had. The Enterprise engine will commence crushing 250 tons on Tuesday morning for Messrs. Cahill and party, which they expect will turn out well: their reef is pretty wide and looks well. The United Miners' Company is at full work on their own stone, which keeps them going and gives them a fair dividend. The Iron Duke has been at work on two or three different parties' stones. There has been a great stir here about a new reef having been struck at a place called Bredbo, near Cooma, in the Manaro district, about sixty to seventy miles from here, and about a mile from where Mr. Hannaford is erecting a bridge. Mr. Coles and Mr. D. Sole, of the Iron Duke machine, brought the news here, they having bought into the prospecting claim. They brought some stone with them and crushed it, and found it would average about 60 ounces to the ton. It is very hard sinking; the reef is 8 inches wide on the surface, and at 18 feet down it widens to 2 feet and looks better. There was a party arrived from there to-day who says that nothing new has been struck, but that that part abounds in quartz reefs, and is also a very likely looking place for alluvial mining, as well as reefing.

LITTLE RIVER.—Reefing matters are stated by the *Braidwood Monitor's* correspondent to be dull. At Burrell's matters are at a standstill, as the shareholders do not appear satisfied with the result, although their last crushing went about an ounce and a half to the ton. Surely something must be wrong when an ounce and a half to the ton cannot be made to pay. We will suppose now that a party had their claim who would employ all hired labour. Ten working men's wages, £20; engine and driver, £6; firewood, 30s.; incidental expenses, £2 10s.; carting and crushing of six tons of stone, £5; total weekly expense, £35; which amount six tons of stone going an ounce and a half to the ton, at the price obtained for Little River gold, would give. What a small vein it must be when ten good working men could not raise six tons of stone weekly, especially such ground as appears to be about Burrell's Reef, and if the men raise their ton per man it would give six ounces of gold, or £23 profit upon the week's work. It looks well on paper. The claim could not have been worked properly or else it would have paid. As the vein has always been described as running from four to eighteen inches, and even more in width, with a soft dig alongside the vein. Burrell's party have gone to a great expense in erecting machinery, &c. on their claim, and I think they are expecting a great deal when they expect a crushing of eighty tons (risen by hired labour) to pay them at once. And if the shareholders do not mean to go on working their claim there are plenty who will. The engine was stopped on Tuesday morning last, so that the water is now up in the claim and a long way above the working barrel of the pump. This is rather a risky piece of work as if anything goes out of order with the roller or bucket of the pump, now that it is covered with water, they will either lose the pump altogether, or else they will have to get a new pump to release the old one. At the Homeward Bound they have the water down once more, and if everything keeps in order they will be able to go on raising stone next week. This party has for the past three or four months been very unlucky, as just when they had the water down for a week or so three or four days' heavy rain would come, the extra leakage caused by it filling them up again, causing another stoppage in the work, so on from month to month. Now that they have the water down they hope to have a crushing out before another month elapses, that is if they do not go on sinking their deep shafts. Mr. Francis is about to crush six or eight tons of their mullock casing as a trial crushing, which I hope will turn out payable, for if it does the party will have about four feet of vein and casing between the walls to go through the stamper boxes. In the adjoining claim, the Hit or Miss, they came across some very rich stone on Wednesday last, near the surface, rich enough to make them think they were about to strike a patch like the Homeward Bound one. About twenty pound of this stone (picked) contains, I believe, several ounces of gold. If either this party or the Homeward Bound were able to send up a crushing from say a fifty feet level, I am sure it would have a tendency to restore the faith of the public in the Little River reefs. The next claim to the Hit or Miss is the Golden Forge, not workable, owing to the water being up the shaft and the party not being able to beat it by baling. This is precisely the same predicament as the next claim (the Black Angel) is in also. A certain busybody on the river has been threatening to jump this claim, but I do not think he will escape with a sound skin if he tries that little game on. The engine for the Great Britain party has arrived on the ground. Most of the intermediate gear is erected, and only requires the engine set in her place to be ready to commence pumping. Owing to some hitch in the arrangements about repairing and setting the engine, the work for the present in this claim (so I am informed by one of the head shareholders) is stopped. The squared timber for the Red, White and Blue is on the ground, but there are no signs of the engine and pump coming yet. The St. Vincent's Company machine is busy stamping away at Harry Roberts' stone, a miscellaneous lot from various little surface veins on the No. 1 Alma, about eight tons only having been raised from the old shaft. It is expected to go about half an ounce. The past wet weather has proved beneficial to some of the alluvial parties. Young Jemmy Wiggins and his mate found a nice little specimen in the gully leading from the Golden Forge; in fact I think the specimens were found in the alluvial in the Golden Forge, evidently having been broken from the reef itself by the action of water. When crushed it yielded a little over £15 worth of gold—a good day's work. Broad Gully also has contributed another nugget this week. The lucky finders were two Chinamen. It was found at the lower end of Broad Gully, below where the Ten Mile Race are sluicing near the bank of the river. It weighed, quartz and all, a little over two pounds, and when broken up it weighed a little over 6 oz. 7 dwts. of pure gold. A few smaller nuggets from an ounce and a half downwards have been brought to light during the past week. The Homeward Bound party stopped working this morning owing to the driving belt of the engine having become worn out and breaking continually. As soon as a new belt is obtained pumping will be resumed.

MR. PARKES.

(*From the Macleay Herald, January* 13.)

THE following letter was received by a gentleman in this district, and we have his liberty to publish it:—

"Sydney, 21st December, 1870.

"My Dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 14th instant, and reply at once, because I am unwilling that any one should rest under the impression that I have had anything to do with the formation of Sir James Martin's Government. I heard of it for the first time from the announcement made in the Assembly by Mr. Farnell, which was reported to me by Mr. Thomas Holt, at whose house I was stopping at the time, and it filled me with amazement.

"Whatever 'shuffling of the cards' may take place, you may rest assured that my hands will be kept free of it.

"You probably have heard that I have determined not to return to the Assembly while I am in my present position of legal incapacity, and I shall not give myself any trouble to return at all.

"With regard to the step taken by Sir James Martin, so far as it affects himself, I have only feelings of sorrow and pity for him as an old friend.

"It is an act of political suicide; but it is in one sense a sad thing for the country. It will tend greatly to demoralise political life, and to create the popular belief that our Parliamentary strife is a juggle.

"There is, however, a 'silver lining' to the dark cloud, and the outcome of this lamentable passage in our history will be to bring together new political parties more distinctly defined, and more in accord on all questions of principle.

"With best wishes for your health and prosperity,

"Yours, faithfully,

"HENRY PARKES."

OUR GRASS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I am surprised at the inconsistency of "Native," in asking, whence was derived the 4d. specified as the average annual payment for the entire holding of a conditional purchaser? Allow me to repeat his own words that were commented upon. "Now let us see what it actually does cost him (the conditional purchaser) a year for 1280 ..... being his conditional purchase, on which he pays down £80, which at 8 per cent is £6 8s. per annum; and his section and a half (the grass right) costs him £3, which makes £9 8s., or £4 14s. per section for the first three years: after which he has to pay £12 extra interest on purchase money, making £21 8s. for his two sections, or £10 14s. per section."

Any reader who will take the trouble to calculate may find that the latter sum exceeds 4d. per acre by the insignificant fraction of 1-80d.; and I am surprised that a gentleman writing thus one week should, after it having been demonstrated to him on his own words how enormously the selector had been favoured at the expense of those in possession and of every other colonist, I say, should coolly the next week ask where I got the 4d., and try to exhibit me as incorrect by demonstrating afresh, without any reference to his previous calculation, that the selector pays 5¼d.

This introduction, *on second thoughts*, of the value of improvements into the price of land comes with a very bad grace; nor can it be allowed, because in the first place, "Native" admits that the sworn-to improvements are seldom carried out. 2nd, a recent correspondent, signing "Freeholder," specifies an example only, one instance of those improvements being removed from a section that had passed through the farce of being declared upon, on to another selection just taken up; 3rd, parties who make a merit of spending £320 on the 1280 acres presented to them by the State (for I maintain that the selector's holding partakes much of the nature of a present) are not the people on whom it is prudent to waste such liberality at the expense of other individual citizens already in useful occupation. £320 will go very little way on homestead, garden, farm-buildings, stockyards, and paddocks, with the clearing, &c., absolutely requisite on such an extensive farm if occupied in a bona fide manner.

But having been once drawn into calculation, let us examine whether even this 4d. was not a too partial estimate: "Native" shows that during the first three years the State forgives the seelctor £18 of interest on every section (in reality £19 10s. during the years and three months). The interest on this £18, viz., £1 8s. 8d. deducted from £10 14s. per section, reduces the rent per acre to a considerable fraction below 3¼d.; and, accordingly, I was wrong in stating on "Native's" authority, that the acre stood 4s. 2d. I should have stated that this favoured class are getting the pick of the colony under 3s. 9d. per acre.

But I may go still a little further: the price of survey paid by the donor has still to be taken into consideration. I know that on small blocks this ranges as high as 4s. per acre; but, as I am supposed large block, let us assume 2s. for the purchased land, and give in the grass-right. Thus, the interest on the cost of surveying each station being taken into account, we must further reduce the yearly payment on the section to £7 19s. 9d., or about 3d. 3-20ths per acre. This rent, when capitalised, represents the magnificent sum of 3s. 4½d.

It is just as well that such an extraordinary management of their property should be widely known to the public. They fancy we are getting 20s. for every acre of the public domain. We are in reality selling the eyes of the country at only one-tenth of this rate. As for the nine-tenths of inferior land, I can safely prophecy that after the present reckless system shall have continued a very few years longer, the yearly sale of lands will not pay the expenses of the Surveyor-General's department.

"Native" has undertaken to give hints to the Legislature towards the amendment of the present Land Act, his principal suggestion being, to considerably raise the rents now paid by squatters without increasing the security of their tenure.

Notwithstanding what our eyes, ears, and reason tell us to the contrary, "Native" persists in his reply that the remnants of the runs are equal in fertility to the lands that have been selected thereon. To show how inconsistent "Native" is on this point, even with himself, I will quote only one passage from his former letter; there are a dozen others would answer my purpose as well. "The land should be reduced in price, because all the best along the rivers, &c., and within reasonable distance of towns is alienated, so that there is only a very second-rate quality of land left in the agricultural districts of the colony (viz., as "Native" specifies the following nine counties: Clarendon, Mounteagle, Ashburnham, Wellington, Bligh, Buckland, Inglis, Hardinge, and Gough), so that the same price should not be expected for it as the good land was sold for."

How much *below* 3s. 4½d. does "Native" desire that his favoured selector should get it for? I distinctly understood "Native" in his former letter to represent himself as a *protectionist towards the squatter*, in proposing that he should pay 6d. per acre on his emasculated run, with a tenure that is worse than that of a tenant-at-will; while on the same sheet he suggests that to him who has been favoured with the pick of the run, each of whose acres I maintain are worth ten average acres of the squattage, and who has a security equal to freehold—to him "Native" thinks that 3 3-20d. rent is too much!

If favouritism is most prejudicial; if impartiality is essential to successful government, "Native" is not the Gladstone who will fill New South Wales with wealth and population. He is, however, working too successfully for Queensland and South America.

Now as to the objection by "Native" against my comparison of a shop in George-street with a run. I maintained as an illustration that if a fashionable mercer's shop in George-street, letting at £1000 per annum, were liable at any moment to intrusion—not in one corner, but in the very centre of their frontage—by the inmates of a night saloon, that such property would be reduced more than 20 times in value; that it would not let for £50 a year. And I now give a real instance as to runs, of which "Native" is aware, since he quoted it—I mean the case of the sham-selector Crowe, lately tried at Albury, on which I can speak as having been one of the plaintiffs. I am sure you will excuse my trespassing at some length on your columns, since strangely this case, so very important to our all-absorbing pastoral industry, was not favoured with that notice in your paper which is so freely lavished on the yet problematical industries of sugar-growing and sericulture. If I exaggerate at all, my story is liable to correction by Judge Cheeke and some of the Sydney bar who attended.

Welaragang is a small run that would fatten about 1200 head of cattle. It is resided upon by the owner, fenced in, and highly improved—say at the rate of 5s. per acre all round. A publican at Beechworth, some 100 miles off, in a different colony, partly in his own name (though he continued his Beechworth business, and it is doubtful whether he ever visited his selection at all), partly in the name of persons who did not even exist, took up 960 acres in selections, with 2880 acres of grass right in the very heart, and amid the camps of the Welaragang fattenes.

If such an extent did this Beechworth publican trespass on the strength of his illegal rights, being for two years encouraged thereto by an unprincipled public landlord who would take no notice of the urgent complaints of his injured tenants, that this publican actually offered to sell this, his interest, in Melbourne for £3500, of which the cattle, improvements, and deposit on land might amount to £800; the £2700 being so much robbery of the real tenant.

The case was tried at Albury, and not even a strong leaning in the jury towards selector could acquit such palpable fraud; but, to every one's astonishment excepting those aware of the composition of the jury, he was cast in only £60 damages. The Victorian publican has paid, it is said, £800 costs; but the prosecutors, besides serious trouble, are still actually out of pocket, in addition to the £2700 of which it is evident that they have been robbed. I have not heard that any steps have been taken by the official accomplices to test this matter in a criminal court; but I have been told on the best authority that the publican has actually since the trial been *favoured* by being allowed to illegally take up an improved forfeited selection, which had been refused to another honest party because it was improved.

"Native" makes some incomprehensible remarks as to *setting to music my comparison between Sydney shops and runs*. Let me suggest that when his proposal is carried out he is to the tune and to the words of the popular catches in "Jack Sheppard," to be sung by the Lands' Minister, the publican, and the Albury jury.

I think that the above little story will convince the public if not "Native," that squatters are really liable to be injured by their insecure tenure to the fullest extent that the supposed fashionable mercer could apprehend by the legal intrusion into his warehouse of the most objectionable fellow-shopkeepers—"in proportion to his rent." We were turning £2000 a-year on a rent of £80. The mercer I am alluding to is doing a business of £100,000 a-year on a rent of £1000. How would your columns be teeming with indignation? What numerous and full meetings of the commercial body in every part of the colony—in London even—were this supposed Sydney mercer to be swindled *by law*, at the caprice of his landlord, in the manner we have been, out of the earnings of more than one year? Ours is but one instance of many. I repeat openly, as I hinted in a former communication, that more cases of wanton tyranny by their landlord could be shown by the few Crown tenants of New South Wales in one year than by all the populous tenantry of so much talked of Ireland during the last twenty years. And yet people wonder what has come over our prosperity.

I have not yet finished with Welaragang. It was so highly improved that the Crown did not, could not, refuse according to law a renewal of the lease for an additional five years. They encouraged us to improve by the promise of a reward. They had the power of carrying out their promise, because the concession of grass-rights to newcomers is optional with the Crown, the word "may" being used. Yet, notwithstanding our remonstrances, they are giving our encumbered homestead—improved to the extent of 5s. per acre—for which we were (are now, I believe, though held by another) paying 1d. per acre rent, and 4d. per acre if purchased and be taken into consideration: they are giving this, together with our improvements (suggested by themselves) on nearly 3000 acres—worth, say £750—to an unscrupulous stranger, who is paying the Crown only ¾d., and who is mean enough, being backed by higher dishonesty, to annex our improvements.

Does "Native" suppose that my letters to England, and those of persons similarly robbed with the connivance of the authorities, do not contain particulars of such public insanity? Does he think that three political agents, each at three times the salary Mr. Cowper is receiving, could neutralize the effects?

L. FANE DE SALIS.

OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As the city omnibus traffic is now engaging the attention of the public, and as several plans are proposed to reform the present disgraceful system, perhaps you will allow me to state the way in which a part of the "London omnibus traffic" was conducted some years ago. I was employed as conductor for several months on the Paddington omnibuses.

The 'buses were between eighty and ninety in number, regulated from the one office in Edgeware Road. About one-half of them belonged to what was called the "Paddington Conveyance Association." They were painted of a uniform colour—pale green—owned by several proprietors. Each proprietor looked to his own 'buses and horses. Some had four 'buses, some three, and so on, and each 'bus had to be brought out clean and in order every morning. The other part of the 'buses belonged to what was called the "London Conveyance Company," and were known as the L. C. C. 'buses. They were all of a uniform size and colour (dark green). They were under the care of a manager (Mr. Robert Blore) who always took care that his 'buses were brought out clean and tidy. These parties were supposed to have 10 horses to work each 'bus, so that each pair of horses did but one journey per day to the city and back, unless they were short of horses, and then each pair would have to do an extra journey, perhaps once in a week or so. And they were good horses to take twenty-six passengers or more up Holborn Hill and Snow Hill.

Each driver belonging to the association was paid by the owner of the 'bus, about 21s. per week, with an outside passenger each way for each journey—that was if there was any outside passengers. On a five journey 'bus, if he had always a passenger, that made his day's work 6s. per day, besides the wages. On a six journey 'bus it would be 6s. per day. The association drivers had to be dressed in a tidy coat of a dark colour, and had to wear a bell topper hat with a silver band on it, and their badge exposed. The drivers were not allowed to be dressed in the box either. They thought no small beer of themselves, as they had nothing to do but drive, for everything else was done for them. The drivers of the L. C. C. 'buses were subject to the same regulations as the others, but were under the manager. They had to provide themselves with a dark green coat, and had to wear a gold band on the hat when on duty. Those drivers had to be very punctual to their time, and if any driver failed to be ready with his 'bus at the proper time, the next one in rotation took his place, and he was sent home again, and lost a journey, which was booked against his master, and the master charged him with the loss. So punctual were they in starting the 'buses, that it would not do for the drivers to be late, as there was a 'bus every minute-and-a-half for about two hours in the middle of the day, going down Oxford-street. Some of our 'buses started from Bayswater, some from Kilburn Gate, and one or two from other places, but the greater part left the office in the Edgeware Road, and they went by way of Oxford-street, Holborn, Snow Hill, and Cheapside to the Mansion House, where they took different routes, some to the London Bridge Station, some to Whitechapel, some to the Blackwall Station, some to the Eastern Counties Station, and the rest to the corner of the Bank of England, where they turned round and waited for about ten minutes, and then returned to Paddington. Those that ran only to the Bank were six-journey 'buses, and nearly all the others ran five journeys—five of the longer journeys being considered equivalent to six short ones.

There were no boys employed as conductors. Each man applying for a situation as conductor had to produce a good character to the Board, and, when approved of, the Board gave him a letter to take to Scotland-yard, where he paid 5s. (I think it was) for a license. When they gave him the license at Scotland-yard they gave him a bronze badge of oval shape, with the number of his license on it and the word "Conductor" upon it, which badge he must always carry with him, because he cannot tell when he may be called upon to go on duty. He may be on for a long time as odd man before a vacancy occurs to be considered a regular man. Those odd men have to be at the office every morning, in case a regular man should be too late, or one should be suspended, or sick. In any of these cases an old man is picked out by the timekeeper and told to jump on that 'bus. He must then put his hand on his hat, sling his badge round his neck, or hang it on the button of his outside coat, and off he goes for a day, or perhaps a week, or month, or more. And if a policeman on the road sees a driver or conductor without a badge, he takes the number of the 'bus, and summonses whichever it may be. A conductor before he commences his work in the morning, obtains from the office a long slip of forms for either a five journey or six journey 'bus, and he has to put on each slip or form the owner's name of the 'bus, the plate number, and step number, and time of arrival at the end of each journey, the number of passengers from Paddington to Tottenham, Court Road, both inside and outside, and from Tottenham Court Road to the city, the same way, add up the total at 3d. each and sign it, and put into a box for that purpose, and then at the end of the day, add up the whole for the day, and then deduct his day's wages, 4s., from the total, and pay the balance before commencing work again. So you see there is no paying of conductors, they pay themselves every day from the takings. He has also to carry a pocket memorandum book with him to keep an account of the passengers he carries, and for reference at any time (I have mine by me now that I can show to any one), because he may be asked by any of the directors how much money he earned while on such a 'bus. If any conductor was found out keeping threepence back, he was suspended directly, and his explanation had to be laid before the Board before he was allowed to resume duty. After being suspended twice he was generally dismissed, unless he had very great influence with the directors.

Now, Sir, perhaps I may be allowed to express my humble opinion on the Sydney Omnibus traffic. I see that one writer advocates the traffic to be under the control of Commissioners; another that the roads should be let by tender, and so on. My humble opinion is that neither system would have the desired effect. I think the best way would be to form a good strong company, with a large capital to commence with, let them buy all the present old tubs on wheels that are now allowed to run in Sydney, and, as fast as they can get new ones built, of a uniform width, height, and colour, and well ventilated. Let them appoint a man who thoroughly understands horses, to select the horses and look to them when they are purchased, to see they are properly cleaned and fed and not overworked. Let the company form themselves into a Board, and meet once a week to appoint men, to hear reports, and investigate all charges, and to share the money and so on. Let them make a set of rules for the men to work by, and furnish each man in their employ with a copy of them, and see that they are strictly abided by. Let them appoint a manager and timekeeper—all the men to be of good character;

and pay them good wages, because by so doing the men will study their masters, for if the masters pinch the men, the men will pinch the masters when they can. I believe that if a good company were to be formed, and they had good 'buses, good horses and harness, respectable men as drivers, and respectable lads or young men as conductors, and compelled them to run punctual to time, they would induce the people to patronise them, make their lives a convenience and comfort to the public, and an ornament to the city. They would monopolise the traffic, so that it would be worth no one's while to attempt to run any 'buses in opposition.

Hoping soon to see a thorough reform in the Sydney 'bus traffic,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. N.

WHY NOT HAVE A VOLUNTEER MOUNTED CORPS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Now that such active measures are being taken for our defences, I would suggest that a "Volunteer Mounted Corps" be formed; and I think that, from those of our citizens who keep horses, a sufficient number would enrol themselves to form a first-rate company, if the matter were taken up by the proper parties.

I hope this short letter may have the effect of bringing the subject into notice, and induce others to follow it up.

ONE READY TO JOIN.

THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.

(*From the Tablet, October* 18.)

HIS EXCELLENCY CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S PROTEST AGAINST THE INVASION.

From the Vatican, September 20, 1870.

YOUR Excellency is well acquainted with the fact of the violent seizure of the greater part of the States of the Church made in June, 1859, and in the September of the following year by the Government now installed at Florence. Equally matter of notoriety are the solemn reclamations and protests of the Holy See against that sacrilegious spoliation: reclamations and protests made either by allocutions pronounced in Consistory and published in due course, or else by notes addressed in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff by the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to the Diplomatic Body accredited to the

REVIEW.

(From the Athenæum.)

The Life of Henry John Temple Viscount Palmerston; with selections from his Diaries and Correspondence. By the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B.. M.P. (Bentley).

WILL Lord Palmerston's character gain or lose by the publication of his letters? We put the question in this form because, as far, at all events, as the present instalment of the Life may serve to indicate the character of the whole, we find that Sir Henry Bulwer very properly subordinates himself to the statesman whose monument he has set himself to raise, and because, of all Lord Palmerston's remains, his letters, far more than either his speeches or his slender autobiography, present to us Lord Palmerston as he was. Sir Henry Bulwer seems to think that the effect of leaving the Minister to speak to us himself in his own words, will be to raise him in the popular estimation, without lowering his memory in the eyes of those who have never ceased to admire his peculiar talents. Our opinion, to which we shall return upon a future occasion, is, that Lord Palmerston's character as a statesman was too thin, too wanting in the strength which conviction, whether bigoted or enlightened, gives, for him to have any chance of regaining the popular esteem which he gradually began to lose some few years before his death.

Sir Henry Bulwer began his task with a wholly different object set before him to that which he is now pursuing. He tells us in his preface that his first idea was to sketch Lord Palmerston as in his "Historical Characters" he has sketched Mr. Canning: that is to say he intended to have given us his views about Lord Palmerston. As it is, however, he has so entirely departed from that plan as to give us literally next to nothing except Lord Palmerston's own opinions upon the political events in which he himself took part. We do not complain of this; and the letters and memoranda contain much which is not merely of political importance but also of human interest, as developing the character of the man; yet we have to observe, that if so huge a mass of correspondence about ministerial changes is to be thrown pell-mell into the future volumes, the result will be rather a ponderous history of the century than a Life of Palmerston.

The first thing that strikes us in the one volume to which on the present occasion we shall alone allude is the want of any mark of ability in the early letters and memoranda of Lord Palmerston. There is plenty of evidence that he was an industrious student, and Cambridge traditions declare that he was a brilliant mathematician, but his letters show plainly enough that, as far as politics are concerned, he was what is called a late-developed man. The best bit in his journal of 1806 is one which reads as though written for others, a feeling which does not often strike us with regard to the later portions of the diary. Take the following for an instance:—

"It is a singular circumstance in Buonaparte's political conduct that, so far from concealing his designs, he purposely publishes even the most violent of his projected innovations some time before they are put in execution; and the consequence has uniformly been, that instead of being alarmed and prepared to resist, the world has, by anticipating conquests and changes, become by degrees reconciled to them, and submitted almost without a murmur to the mandates of the tyrant. It is thus that for some years he has thrown out hints of some grand confederated European system of which he is to be the head, and of which the hitherto independent States around him are to be the subordinate members. At length his plans have been more boldly exhibited, and, by a sort of manifesto lately issued from the Cabinet of St. Cloud, the whole German Constitution is declared to be dissolved, and a union, called 'the Rhenish Confederacy,' is established, of which France is the protector.'"

And again—

"The election of Cardinal Fesch as Arch-Chancellor of the Empire gave rise to a remonstrance on the part of the Emperor of Austria, to which Buonaparte has since replied—that as there now exists no Empire there can be no cause or pretext for complaint. The Emperor was, indeed, immediately upon the formation of the Rhenish Confederacy, required to resign his crown, with which demand he has without hesitation complied; and in a public instrument published at Vienna the 7th of this month, he declares the German Constitution dissolved, and renounces a title which, he says, the present state of Europe renders useless. Thus has that confederacy of States, which has for ages occupied the attention of statesmen, been annihilated by the decree of a man who, little more than ten years ago, might have considered it as the summit of his ambition to equal in power the smallest of its independent princes."

There are many passages in the journal of Lord Palmerston during the great European War, which have a singular parallelism with the accounts given to us daily of the events of the present times. This is peculiarly the case with his account of the English victory at Maida. The French outnumbered the English nearly two to one, and the attack having been made by the latter, the engagement was obstinate in the extreme. When once beaten, however, "the French fled in all directions, leaving 1000 dead on the field, and those who were taken in the battle, and picked up among the woods and mountains afterwards amounted to 3000 more." The English forces consisted only of 4000 men. Lord Palmerston seems to have thought it as natural that the French should have been beaten by the English, as Count Bismark does that the Mobiles should run before the Bavarians of Von der Tann:—

"The above-mentioned victory was gained entirely by the undaunted bravery of the British troops. Two corps of equal force were opposed to each other at the distance of a hundred yards; after a few rounds had been fired, they, as it were, by mutual agreement ceased firing, and advanced to the charge. When, however, their bayonets were just crossing, the French were panic-struck, and fled with precipitation, but too late to prevent their entire annihilation. This decided the fate of the day; our loss was trifling."

Another more striking instance of the applicability of Lord Palmerston's diary to the circumstances of the present day, is found in his account of the war between France and Prussia, and his narrative of the battle of Jena, France in her own opinion having with justice taken at the commencement of the present war, the position which Prussia took in 1806, and being convinced that Prussia now is the ambitious Power which France was then. The following lines, by transposing the names of the countries, read like a passage from one of Napoleon the Third's manifestoes of last July:—

"Prussia and France had for some time been upon terms less friendly than their usual good understanding, when the publication of the Rhenish Confederacy and the demand of Buonaparte for some of the smaller possessions of Prussia, in order to complete his confederate system, opened the eyes of the latter, and convinced the Prussian Court that the unprincipled system of aggression, which they had assisted France in enforcing against every other State of Europe, would at length be applied against itself, and that it had no choice left but resistance, or an unconditional acknowledgment of vassalage and submission. The King of Prussia sent, therefore, to Buonaparte three demands, to which he required an answer by the 8th of October."

The military ignorance of the Prussian Generals resembles also that attributed to De Failly and Lebœuf:—

"A general and decisive battle took place on the 14th between Jena and Auerstadt, which ended in the total defeat and annihilation of the Prussian army. The force on each side was nearly equal, amounting to about 120,000 men. The two armies had for some days been near each other, but the Prussians were so destitute of intelligence that they did not know where the French were till a day or two before the action. . . . The French fell upon them, and an action commenced which lasted from 8 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, when victory declared in favour of the French. The loss of the Prussians—killed, wounded, and prisoners—amounted to fifty thousand men, and the rest of the army was entirely dispersed. Mr. Ross, who went as secretary to Lord Morpeth, said that the rout of the Prussians exceeded belief. The flying troops were scattered in all directions. Corps without their officers, and officers without their corps, cavalry and infantry, cannon and waggons, were all mixed in one general confusion. To rally or re-assemble them was impossible, and the only limit to the captures and slaughter of the Prussians was the inability of the French to pursue them. The king fled to Berlin, whence he retired immediately to Custrin."

We might think that we were reading an account of Woerth; and in the following passage a description of the present treatment of French Generals by the French:—

"After such a signal overthrow as that of Jena it is natural to endeavour to find out reasons in the treachery or incapacity of the officers concerned, and it often happens that much injustice is in this manner done to men whose only fault has been a want of success."

The French might take courage now by reading an impartial account of what the Prussians were then:—

"By this delay they suffered the French to take possession of a small knoll which commanded the field of battle, and on which the French established a battery of one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, whose fire mowed down whole ranks of the Prussians, and in a great measure decided the fate of the day. Of this they might have made themselves masters in the first instance; but when once the enemy had fortified it, it became impregnable, and we find in the bulletins that the Prussians failed in several attacks which they made upon it. But such was the treachery of some of the officers, and the cowardice of most of the men, that at whatever time the battle had been fought, its fate would probably have been the same. The Duke of Brunswick's aide-de-camp, who caught him in his arms when he fell, and afterwards brought over his blue riband, said, that as soon as the *en-de-Mitraille* commenced, the Prussians fled *comme des Perdreaux*."

To return from the French and Prussians to Lord Palmerston, we soon find traces in his diary and letters both of a fastidious dislike of mobs and mob heroes, and also of the fashionable political immorality of the times. Almost in one and the same passage he indicates a tacit approval of the purchase and sale by Government of Parliamentary seats, he ridicules Paull for "his uncalled-for adoption of Sir F. Burdett's principles, which rendered it quite impossible for any well-disposed persons to give him their support," and he has the following sentence about Sheridan and his opponent, which, while it would be natural in a flippant letter to an intimate friend, is a strange one in a journal:—

"Sheridan and Hood stood upon the Government interest against Paull. Sheridan, at first relying upon his popularity, refused Ministerial assistance, asserting that he should walk over the course. He soon, however, found how uncertain the *popularis aura* is. Paull, being the greatest blackguard of the two, quite supplanted him in the affections of the Covent Garden electors."

A little further on, speaking of Windham, he says:—

"His triumph, however, will be but short, as both Coke and himself will be turned out upon the Treating Act. All the candidates had agreed not to take advantage of that Act, and accordingly opened houses for their electors."

But Coke and Windham having insulted some lady friends of their opponent's, this charming little bit of private arrangement with regard to corruption fell to the ground.

"This unmanly insult so incensed those who were the objects of it, that they determined to be revenged. They consequently prevailed upon some of the electors to petition against the sitting members; and as the fact of their having treated is notorious, there is no doubt of their being turned out."

Of all the transactions in the First Volume, the one which Sir Henry Bulwer brings out the most, and which at the same time gives the reader the highest opinion of Lord Palmerston's judgment and discretion, is the episode of his refusal of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer with a seat in the Cabinet, and his acceptance instead of the then far more humble post of Secretary at War. His decision certainly showed a modesty or a reserve very unusual in so young a man; and it is worthy of notice that the refusal appears to have been entirely his own, and to have been decided upon by him before he received Lord Malmesbury's letter giving an opinion in accordance with his own. Palmerston in his letter to Lord Malmesbury wrote thus:—

"Of course one's vanity and ambition would lead to accept the brilliant offer first proposed; but it is throwing for a great stake, and where much is to be gained, very much also may be lost. I have always thought it unfortunate for any one, and particularly a young man, to be put above his proper level, as he only rises to fall the lower. Now, I am quite without knowledge of finance, and never but once spoke in the House. The approaching session will be one of infinite difficulty. Perceval says that the state of the finances of this country, as calculated to carry on the war, is very embarrassing; and from what has lately happened in public affairs, from the number of speakers in opposition, and the few debaters on our side of the question, the warfare of the House of Commons will certainly be for us very severe. I don't know upon which of the two points I should feel most alarmed. By fagging and assistance I might get on in the office, but fear that I never should be able to act my part properly in the House. A good deal of debating must, of course, devolve upon the person holding the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; all persons not born with the talents of Pitt or Fox must make many bad speeches at first if they speak a great deal on many subjects, as they cannot be masters of all, and a bad speech, though tolerated in any person not in a responsible situation, would make a Chancellor of the Exchequer exceedingly ridiculous, particularly if his friends could not set off against his bad oratory a great knowledge and capacity for business; and I should be apprehensive that instead of materially assisting Perceval, I should only bring disgrace and ridicule upon him and myself."

The man who could write thus at twenty-five, was almost certain to be Prime Minister before he died; but, had he not written thus, he might perhaps have been Prime Minister before he was seventy-one.

Lord Palmerston's letters of 1825 show far more ability, and not less dash and sparkle, than those of 1806. Writing from Cambridge, with regard to his canvass for the University, he says, for instance:—

"I am going on as well as I can expect—in fact, as well as possible; I think I shall have all the Johnians and most of the Trinity men. The Protestants will support me as a Tory, and the Whigs as a Catholic."

What can be brighter that this? After the election he writes to his brother:—

"The Whigs supported me most handsomely, and were indeed my chief and most active friends; and to them and the Johnians I owe my triumph over the No Popery faction behind the Government, if not in it. I think the question has gained by the general election. In the first place, in numerical strength I am inclined to believe that it will be found that we have rather increased upon the anti-Catholics; but the grand point is, that the No Popery cry has been tried in many places and has everywhere failed; and we may now appeal to the experience of facts to show that there does *not* exist among the people of England that bigoted prejudice on this point which the anti-Catholics accused them of entertaining."

In 1827 he refused the leadership of the House of Commons, as he had refused the Chancellorship of the Exchequer nearly twenty years before. "There are very few things in this world," he wrote, "which I should so much dislike, even if I felt that I was fit for it. But in various ways I should be quite unequal to it. To go no further than one point, the person so placed must be in a perpetual state of canvass; and of all irksome slaveries there is none more difficult to me than that." Again the same strange reserve.

In the journal for 1828 we remark again the same apparent writing for publicity that we observed in the earlier years. Parts of it are polished with as much care as the character-bits in Mr. Disraeli's novels. Take this piece about Huskisson's resignation:—

"I was going across the Parade towards Downing-street at about two, when Dudley and Lamb called to me from the balcony of Melbourne House. I went up, and Dudley said he imagined the matter at an end, and that the Duke, conceiving that sufficient time had now elapsed without any arrangement effected, was gone, as he, Dudley, believed, to the King, to recommend a successor to Huskisson. He said it was now necessary for us to consider what we should do. I said that, as far as I was concerned, there was no further consideration necessary; that I had, as early as Tuesday, informed both the Duke and Peel what I must do in a certain contingency, and that case having now arisen my course was perfectly plain. Lamb also said that he thought we had no choice as to what we had to do. The whole thing evinced such a thorough determination to get rid of Huskisson that it was quite time for us to retire also. Dudley stroked his chin, counted the squares of the carpet three times up and three times down, and then went off in the agony of doubt and hesitation."

The second volume begins with the year 1831, memorable for the diplomatic struggle between Lord Palmerston and Talleyrand upon the questions that grew out of the creation, by English influence, of the Belgian kingdom. Then, as now, the situation of Luxembourg made that Duchy a tempting morsel to all its neighbours; and when Palmerston sounded "Old Talley," as he used to call him, upon a plan by which the territory would have become Belgian, he was met with a counter-proposal, supported and answered by arguments which are worth remembering at this time:—

"Talleyrand looked very grave, and said he thought his Government would not like to see Luxembourg united to Belgium. I asked why, inasmuch as it had been so united hitherto, and would not be more inconvenient to France when united to Belgium alone, than when united to Belgium joined with Holland. He said, the fact was that their frontier in that direction is very weak and exposed, and Luxembourg runs into an undefended part of France. He then said, Would there be no means of making an arrangement *by which Luxembourg might be given to France?* I confess I felt considerable surprise at a proposition so much at variance with all the language and professions which he and his Government have been holding. I said that such an arrangement appeared to me to be impossible, and that nobody could consent to it, I added that England had no selfish objects in view in the arrangements of Belgium, but that we wished Belgium to be really and substantially independent. That we were desirous of living upon good terms with France, but that any territorial acquisitions of France, such as this which he contemplated, would alter the relations of the two countries, and make it impossible for us to continue on good terms. I found since this conversation that he had been making similar propositions to Prussia about her Rhenish provinces, in the event of the possibility of moving the King of Saxony to Belgium and giving Saxony to Prussia. To-day he proposed to me that France should get Philippeville and Marienburg, in consideration of France using her influence to procure the election of Leopold for Belgium. I do not like all this; it looks as if France was unchanged in her system of encroachment, and it diminishes the confidence in her sincerity and good faith which her conduct up to this time had inspired. It may not be amiss for you to hint, upon any fitting occasion, that though we are anxious to cultivate the best understanding with France, and to be on the terms of the most intimate friendship with her, yet that it is only on the supposition that she contents herself with the finest territory in Europe, and does not mean to open a new chapter of encroachment and conquest."

About a fortnight later Talleyrand opened his batteries upon Palmerston once more:—

"He fought like a dragon, pretended he would not agree to the neutrality of Belgium if Luxembourg was not included, then said he would accept instead of it the cession to France of Philippeville and Marienburg. To this we of course positively objected. First, we had no power to give what belongs to Belgium and not to us, and we could not, under the pretence of settling the quarrel between Holland and Belgium, proceed to plunder one of the parties, and that too for the benefit of one of the mediators. Besides, if France began, the rest might have a right to follow the example. At last we brought him to terms by the same means by which juries become unanimous—by starving. Between 9 and 10 at night he agreed to what we proposed, being, I have no doubt, secretly delighted to have got the neutrality of Belgium established."

Count Flahault, who was sent over by the French as special envoy, did not succeed much better. He proposed the Duke of Nemours for King of the Belgians, and a secret alliance between England and France. The Cabinet, however, having met "to consider the election of Nemours," had determined "to require France to refuse acceptance at the risk of war." As for the alliance, Palmerston wrote to Lord Granville:—

"I said that these offensive and defensive alliances were not very popular in England; that he could not doubt our desire that France should remain as she was, neither conquering nor conquered; and that if she was unjustly attacked, England would beyond a doubt be found on her side; that our position at present ought, I conceive, to be that of impartial mediator between France on one hand, and the three other Powers on the other; that as long as both parties remain quiet we shall be friends with both; but that whichever side breaks the peace, that side will find us against them; that there does not at present seem any immediate danger threatening France, to guard against which such a treaty could be necessary; on the contrary, if danger exists, it is more likely to come from than against France. I said, however, that we could bear the idea in mind, and that at all events they might rely upon this, that while France remains quiet and does not revive the Buonaparte system of aggression and aggrandisement, it will be the wish and interest of England to cultivate the closest friendship and alliance with her."

No rebuff, however, could disconcert the French. Within a month of Flahault's return to Paris, Talleyrand proposed "that we should goad the Dutch on to break the armistice, cry out shame upon them, fly to the aid of the Belgians, cover Belgium with troops, and then settle everything as we chose." Palmerston's was a model answer, and one which, in forty years, has not ceased to be true:—

"The French Government are perpetually telling us that certain things must, or must not, be done, in order to satisfy public opinion in France; but they must remember that there is a public feeling in England as well as in France; and that although that feeling is not as excitable upon small matters as the public mind in France, yet there are points (and Belgium is one) upon which it is keenly sensitive, and upon which, if once aroused, it would not easily be appeased."

There are others of Lord Palmerston's remarks about the events of 1831 and 1832 which are applicable to 1870, and which read like prophecy:—

"They miscalculate their chances, however, I think; and they will find that a war with all the rest of the world, brought upon them by a violation of their word, will not turn to their advantage nor redound to their honour. . . . The Chambers will soon be sick of barren glory if they succeed, or of defeats brought needlessly upon them if they fail; the Ministry will be turned out, and the King may go with them."

Let us turn now from foreign to home matters, and we shall find that history repeats itself. The Coercion Bill of 1833 and that of 1870 were more like one another than Mr. Gladstone would be willing to admit; and there was a still closer resemblance in the declarations of their authors:—

"Domestic affairs go well. You see by what spanking majorities this reformed House of Commons is passing the most violent bill ever carried into a law; which combines in one Act the Insurrection Act, the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and Martial Law. It is a real *tour de force*, but then it is to be followed by remedial measures, and there is the difference between us and Metternich or the Pope; we coerce as they do, but then we redress grievances as they do not. It is also to be remarked that few absolute Governments could by their own authority establish such a system of coercion as that which the freely-chosen representatives of the people are placing at the command of the Government of this country."

The little side-cut at the Pope in this sentence is in keeping with the tone generally taken by Lord Palmerston with regard to the rulers of the Papal States. In a letter to Mr. Temple, of about the same date as that to Lord Granville, from which we have just now given a quotation, the Foreign Minister writes:—

"The affairs of Italy seem to be in a miserable state, and the governors appear to be doing all they can to make themselves hated by the governed. I speak more particularly of the Papal States and Modena; as to the latter, the Grand Duke is mad, and that accounts for, though it cannot justify, his vagaries. The cardinals are supposed to be in their sound senses, and it is lamentable to see what the sound sense of a cardinal amounts to."

The following passage, written in 1834, might almost have come from the pen of a member of the present Cabinet:—

"We are going well here; the Government, as you will see by our late divisions, is very strong in the House of Commons upon all great questions, however we may be now and then beat upon small points. Reductions of numbers in army and navy are negatived by immense majorities, and we may be beat upon little questions of a few hundred pounds. This is just as usual; and I must say that this reformed House of Commons is growing to be wonderfully like all its predecessors; impatient of fools, intolerant of blackguards, tired with debate, and disposed generally to place confidence in Government upon all matters which the members do not understand, or in which their particular constituents have not a direct interest. Property and land are strong in this House, and it is highly Conservative."

The amount of space devoted to Home affairs in the two volumes which we are examining is far from great. Sir Henry Bulwer, a diplomatist himself, probably omits from his collection many letters in which Palmerston gave his opinions upon matters of home government, while he inserts at length almost everything which bears upon foreign policy. At the same time we find that Palmerston himself, while he never draws a moral for home use from events abroad, yet when he writes of our internal politics, invariably treats his correspondents to a dissertation upon their bearing on the European situation. For instance, he says of West Indian Emancipation:—

"I really believe that the twenty millions which are to be voted are about the whole value of all the estates at the present market price; so that they will receive nearly the value of their estates, and keep those estates into the bargain. I must say it is a splendid instance of generosity and justice, unexampled in the history of the world."

And immediately proceeds to comment as follows:—

"Some persons on the Continent want to have it supposed that the English are so bent upon economy and retrenchment that no provocation or injury would rouse them to incur the expense of another war. This vote of so large a sum for the satisfaction of a principle ought to show those persons that it would not be safe to rely too much upon their calculation."

One passage in a letter to Mr. Temple, while it deals neither wholly with English nor wholly with foreign affairs, is not without interest at a moment when some of our contemporaries are tracing Lord Lorn's ancestry to a Scotch Adam, and when *Punch* is giving us a cartoon of "A (real) German defeat":—

"We have a flight of German princes come over to us; but Princess Victoria is hardly old enough as yet to make it worth their while to come. The Duke of Brunswick, the Prince of Solms, two Dukes of Wurtemburg, Prince Reuss-Lebenstein-Gera, have all been seized with a sudden desire to see England. We shall see what will come of it all."

At the close of the volume we find Lord Palmerston struggling with the French over the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, as, at its beginning, we found him wrestling with them for the existence of Belgium. The view which he took of Turkey, and which he maintained in spite of French and Russian menaces, is best given in his own words:—

"People go on talking of the inevitable and progressive decay of the Turkish empire, which they say is crumbling to pieces. In the first place, no empire is likely to fall to pieces if left to itself, and if no kind neighbours forcibly tear it to pieces. In the next place, I much question that there is any process of decay going on in the Turkish empire; and I am inclined to suspect that those who say that the Turkish empire is rapidly going from bad to worse ought rather to say that the other countries of Europe are year by year becoming better acquainted with the manifest and manifold defects of the organization of Turkey. But I should be disposed to think that, for some years past, the foundations at least of improvement have been laid; and it is certain that the daily increasing intercourse between Turkey and the other countries of Europe must in a few years, if peace can be preserved, throw much light upon the defects and weaknesses of the Turkish system, and lead to various improvements therein."

The fight which he had to carry on, almost unaided, against France for many years had probably some effect in warping Lord Palmerston's judgment as to the personal character of French statesmen; but whether this were the case, or whether he shared in the dislike which Englishmen too commonly feel for even the best forms of the expression of French thought, he seems to have seen nothing but trickery and deceit in Paris. Thus, he writes of the King:

"The truth is, however reluctantly one may avow the conviction, that Louis Philippe is a man in whom no solid trust can be reposed. However, there he is, and we call him our ally; only we ought to be enlightened by experience and not to attach to his assertions or professions any greater value than really belongs to them; more especially when, as in the case of Egypt, his words are not only at variance with his conduct, but even inconsistent with each other."

And again:—

"What you say of the French in general is very true. There is no trusting them; and they are always acting a double part. I am afraid, however, that their double-dealing at present is not to be ascribed solely to weakness and timidity. The truth is, that Louis Philippe is the prime mover of the foreign relations of France, and one must admit in one's own mind that if he had been a very straightforward, scrupulous, and high-minded man, he would not have been sitting on the French throne."

The tone which Palmerston assumed towards France in all the Egyptian negotiations was one so strong as almost to amount to bluster. This, for instance, is a passage from his private instructions to Sir Henry Bulwer, then our Minister at Paris:—

"The French Government should, if necessary, be reminded that it has been told over and over again by us since last September, that if she would not go on with us we should go on without her; that we were ready and willing to go on with France, but not to stand still with France. Guizot said that the French Government would now feel it necessary to be in force, in great force, in the Levant. Be it so. We shall not be daunted by any superiority of naval force which she may choose or be able to send thither. We shall go to work quietly in our own way, in presence of a superior force, if such there be, just as undisturbed as if it was laid up in ordinary at Toulon. France knows full well that if that superior force should dare to meddle with ours, it is war; and she would be made to pay dearly for war so brought on."

At the tail of the letter he adds:—

"Guizot has looked as cross as the devil for the last few days; and, indeed, on Sunday, when he dined here, he could scarcely keep up the outward appearances of civility."

The following passage is still more fierce:—

"Bullies seldom execute the threats they deal in; and men of trick and cunning are not always men of desperate resolves. But if Thiers should again hold to you the language of menace, however indistinctly and vaguely shadowed out, pray retort upon him to the full extent of what he may say to you, and with that skill of language which I know you to be the master of, convey to him in the most friendly and inoffensive manner possible, that if France throws down the gauntlet we shall not refuse to pick it up; and that if she begins a war, she will to a certainty lose her ships, colonies, and commerce before she sees the end of it; that her army of Algiers will cease to give her anxiety, and that Mehemet Ali will just be chucked into the Nile. I wish you had hinted at these topics when Thiers spoke to you; I invariably do so when either Guizot or Bourquesney begin to swagger; and I observe that it always acts as a sedative. I remind them that countries seldom engage in unprovoked war, unless they have something to gain by so doing; but that we should very soon have nearly three times the number of ships that France could put to sea, and must, therefore, have the command of all their interests beyond sea; and that even if we had not such a decided superiority upon our own bottom, Russia would be with us, and has a fleet equal to the fleet of France. These considerations perhaps might weigh more with Louis Philippe than with Thiers, but I am inclined to think that they will weigh with somebody or other at Paris."

And the following enlarges the special directions given on earlier occasions into a general system:—

"I can assure you that you would be most usefully supporting the interests of peace by holding a firm and stout language to the French Government and to Frenchmen. Nothing is more unsound than the notion that anything is to be gained by trying to conciliate those who are trying to intimidate us; by conciliate I mean to conciliate by concession. It is quite right to be courteous in words, but the only possible way of keeping such persons in check is to make them clearly understand that one is not going to yield an inch, and that one is quite strong enough to repel force by force."

The two volumes at present issued are too small a portion of the Life for us to pronounce a final judgment either upon Sir Henry Bulwer's execution of his task or upon Lord Palmerston's character as revealed by his letters and his diary. Of the former there is little at present to be said, inasmuch as Sir Henry Bulwer appears rather in the twofold capacity of editor and actor than as an author. We do not, however, know how we could bestow higher praise than this upon a biographer of such a man as Palmerston. As for his hero, we shall judge the politician better, perhaps, when we come to the later years of his life; but at the close of our examination of the earlier letters, the man remains fixed in our remembrance as full of a dashing Irish impulsiveness and an English frankness and good-nature which form a singularly happy whole.

TRUTH ABOUT EMIGRATION.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

A FEW days ago there appeared in the papers a letter from Mr. Carlyle expressing a very common and, in some respects, a very praiseworthy sentiment. Here, he said in substance, are hundreds of thousands of Englishmen on the borders of starvation, stifling, as it were, in some monstrous Black Hole of Calcutta. Across the ocean are thousands of square miles of English territory lying uncultivated and useless for want of hands to till them. To what inconceivable stupidity is it owing that we do not transport our starving population to our reserves of food-producing land? Is it not a shame that we sit still with folded hands and answer to every frantic appeal from philanthropists, and from the sufferers themselves, by an impotent *non possumus*? The question, at any rate, deserves an answer, and so far as an answer is capable of being given, it may be found set forth very briefly and pithily in the last report of the Emigration Commissioners. Let us endeavour to state the main facts, and see what light they throw upon a difficult problem.

What, then, is the actual amount of emigration under the existing regulations? How far might it be increased with beneficial results to all parties, and especially to our own most poverty-stricken classes? And what effect would any increase produce upon the relations between England and the colonial empire? To the first question it is replied that the total emigration for 1869 amounted to 258,027 persons, being the largest number that ever left these islands since 1854. The average number of emigrants for the last ten years was 183,909. Of these 258,027, about 113,000 were Scotch and English, 73,000 Irish, and nearly 66,000 foreigners, the nationality of the remainder being undistinguished. The most remarkable circumstances are the very large increase of the foreign emigration within the last few years, which since 1863 has increased from 7833 to 65,752, and in a smaller degree the diminished proportion of Irish emigrants. This last element has been checked in the opinion of the Commissioners by vague expectations as to the effect of the Land Bill; while the English and Scotch emigration has received a sudden impetus. Over 90,000 Englishmen and 22,000 Scotchmen left our shores in the course of 1869. One curious result of the change is the effect upon the great stream of population to which the United States owe a large part of their increase. The German countries now take a decided lead in the totals, while the English and Scotch immigrants are beginning to run the Irish a pretty close race. If we included the numbers who make Canada a mere stepping-stone to the States, the proportions would apparently incline still more decidedly in the same direction. Out of 75,000 emigrants who landed in Canada during 1869, only 18,000, or little over a fourth part, remained in the country. Although, therefore, the emigration from Great Britain is still trifling in amount compared with the wholesale exodus from Ireland in the years which followed the famine, the numbers are already very large; and more than half of them, though the exact numbers do not appear, must have passed beyond British colonies.

If we now ask how far it would be wise to stimulate this drain upon our population by Government help, we meet first with the obvious objection which occurs in considering all schemes of gratuitous relief. The Commissioners remind us that between 1847 and 1869 over 3,000,000 adult labourers from the British Islands landed in North America. Their passages must have cost at least £15,000,000, or over £650,000 a year, which has been entirely provided from private resources, and in great measure from the savings of previous emigrants. It is abundantly clear that if every poor man in England thought that he had a right to a free passage this resource would at once have been cut off. The poor will save and economise to help themselves and their relations. They certainly will not do it to save the Government. If we had spent £650,000 a year from the taxes to produce the same amount of emigration the greatest part of the savings would probably have been wasted, and a most useful self-acting check removed. If an emigrant saves £5 to bring out a relative it is the best possible proof that the emigrant is doing well, and that his relative will find work. So gigantic an operation conducted by Government would probably have led to placing thousands of people in places where the best thing they could do was to get away as fast as possible. The first problem, therefore, to be solved is the old one of giving gratuitous State assistance without slackening individual energy. In the next place, it is extremely doubtful whether the only classes to whom such aid could be freely given would be in any case welcome. Canada has already enabled the Governor to prohibit the landing of paupers till the necessary funds for their temporary support have been provided. The United States have declared that a master of a ship introducing a "public pauper" shall be obliged to take him back free. Nor is this surprising. Considering the almost portentous growth of the great cities of the New World, it is natural enough that they should object to swelling the already considerable mass of poverty with ready-made pauperism from England. The sweepings of a London workhouse would probably be beggars in America as they are beggars at home, and the Americans do not care to take them off our hands. Neither can it be hoped that there is an indefinite field for labour in the English colonies. With the exception of certain classes, such as domestic female servants, the Australian colonies generally are not anxious to assist in emigration, and have for the most part withdrawn the funds which were formerly voted in aid of it. In Canada there is, no doubt, a greater field. It seems, indeed, as we have already noticed, that it is rather difficult to keep a man in Canada when you have got him there. The chances are about three to one that he will drift on to the United States. It is calculated, however, that there is a home demand for about 30,000 emigrants this year, which would, as is significantly remarked, have been larger but for the unsatisfactory character of some of the emigrants of 1869. About 18,000, as we have seen, actually settled there last year. There is, therefore, a margin for persons earning wages, who have a fair chance of acquiring comfort and independence. The more ambitious schemes of colonising as well as emigrating are suited only for a select class. A man requires not only some capital, but some peculiar skill, such as is hardly to be acquired in an old country, before he can settle down on a wild piece of forest land and reduce it to cultivation. He must be able to support himself for at least twelve or eighteen months before he can expect to reap the fruit of his labour. Finally, it is said that the plan of obtaining repayment for the cost of passages has never been made to work satisfactorily. The difficulty of enforcing repayment of advances has proved insuperable both in Canada, where there is an easy retreat for insolvent debtors to the States, and in Australia and New Zealand, where the great extent of land and the sparseness of the population oppose insuperable difficulties.

Looking at these various obstacles, it must be admitted that the grand prospects which entice us at first sight have a lamentable tendency to dwindle away. The vague impression that we could take some hundreds of thousands of English paupers and set them down in a land flowing with milk and honey does not correspond to the facts. You might set them down in the backwoods, where they would starve with exemplary rapidity; or you might provide the growing cities of our colonies with a ready-made pauper population. You might do it, that is, if the colonies or the United States would have them; which they do not seem to fancy at present. And in order to do it at all, you would have to introduce one more demoralising influence to destroy what little spirit of self help is left among the dregs of the population. And, after all, is such a conclusion a matter for simple regret? Is it so surprising that we cannot at once shuffle off the burden of our responsibility upon other shoulders? Would not the possibility remove one great though very painful stimulus to improvement? England is large enough and rich enough to support its population, if only it was a civilized population, and the lesson must be that we should set before us a state of things in which our poorest classes may be independent at home, and not one in which they shall be forcibly transported abroad. Even if they were, the gap would probably soon be filled up by the expansive powers of population, and we should find that the cistern was filling with a rapidity proportional to the rate of evacuation.

If, however, the more chimerical vision of a sudden relief must be dismissed by reasonable observers, it by no means follows that much good may not be done by directing and regulating the stream of emigration, to which it would be dangerous to apply a violent stimulus. The wants of the colonies might be made more widely known, and there are numbers of not yet pauperised labourers whose attention might profitably be directed towards the colonies. It may be possible, too, to aid them judiciously by careful individual attention, without injuring too much their spirit of independent exertion. Such a plan too, if adopted in concert with the colonies, would tend to promote good feeling towards the mother country—a result which would certainly not be anticipated from the attempt to shoot our rubbish wholesale upon the rising communities. It may well be that to do this more effectually than is done at present would deserve the serious attention of our statesmen; but it is as well to discourage at once the exaggerated hopes which are suggested by a superficial glance at the facts.

CONFIDING IN CHILDREN.—"That used to be the pie closet," said a young lady, pointing to a little recess in the chimney of the dining-room, "and many a time when mother was gone out George and I have climbed up there and helped ourselves; sometimes she found us out, but we generally managed to get off without suspicion." There must be something radically defective in your mother's discipline thought we, and watched to find out what it was, that our children when older might not be given to such petty larceny. The secret was not a difficult one. Between parents and children in that family there was no mutual confidence. The father did not consult his sons on matters of family interest, the mother kept her own counsel and treated her daughters as rivals and dependents rather than with that free and easy companionship so fitting the maternal and filial relation. The difficulty at the bottom of all this was selfishness on the part of the parents first, and by natural consequences reflected from the heart of every child. If the girls had a sweetheart their mother was the last person to know it; if the boys got into a scrape their father was never consulted as to the best way out of it. The very opposite of all this should be the state of families, and may be if parents begin in season. Let the child be made to feel from the beginning that the interest of the household is one. Let him grow up knowing just where the sugar-bowl, the cake box, and the sweetmeats are kept, but let him be restrained from taking them furtively by something far stronger than locks and keys. Let him be encouraged to ask questions on every subject that comes under his notice, and let those questions be answered by parents with frankness and candour. Surely there is nothing which a child should not feel at liberty to talk over with his father and mother, and there are a vast number of ideas that come best from a parent's lips to the mind of his child.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

Sarah Ann, schooner, 145 tons, Captain Dunn, from Melbourne 12th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Escort, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Adelaide 10th instant. Captain, agent.

Diamantina (s.), 239 tons, Captain Maides, from the Macleay River, via Port Macquarie. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Fairman and family, Miss Penfold, Miss Cumming, Master Hoare, Messrs. H. Wickham, Bell, Ross, Cumming, M'Nab, F. Neild, and 27 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Ballina (s.), 189 tons, Captain Mann, from Grafton 16th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Robertson, Hill, Nainby, and 5 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Patriarch, ship, 1300 tons, Captain Pile, from the Start Point 2nd November. Passengers—Baroness Von Wenkstern, Miss Dillenberger, Misses. F. E. and H. Wood, Rev. Mr. Elloy, Dr. Darlton, Rev. W. Rodd, Rev. R. Taylor, Wesleyan ministers; Messrs. Lliforestin, Garnier, Fangle, Have, Ulibert, Laundry, Hyacinth, W. F. Coxon, B. Stacey, W. Wade, 6 Sisters of Charity, and 18 in the second cabin. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Guichen, French war steamer, 4 guns, Captain Perrier, from New Caledonia 13th instant.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Tranent, from Clyde and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mrs. Sadleir, Misses Sadleir, Master Sadleir, Mrs. Cork and child, Miss Cork, Miss Grey, Miss Rich, Miss Caswell, Miss Davis, Messrs. M'Lean, Gibson, Henderson, Martin, Berry, M'Gregor (2), and 8 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

JANUARY 19.

Wonga Wonga (s.) Captain Stewart, from Honolulu 27th ultimo, via Auckland 13th instant. Passengers—from Honolulu: The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. Rolfe, Messrs. M. Rolle, J. Adams, and 4 in steerage. From Auckland: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Captain Trouton, Sub-Lieut. Rolleston, R.N., Messrs. J. Blackmore, R. Blackmore, J. Luke, T. Smallpage, and 19 in the steerage. For Melbourne: from Honolulu: Right Rev. Dr. Shiel, Right Rev. Dr. Goold. From Auckland: Mr. and Mrs. Spray, Mrs. E. Clare, Messrs J. F. Arundel, J. Blyth, J. Kingston, Postle, Hartlett, M. Lennox, and 1 in the steerage. H. H. Hall, agent.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 18.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton.
John Knox, for Lyttelton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 19.

Uranie, for Petropaulovski; Australasian Packet, for Hobart Town; George Vuna, for Friendly Islands; Rachel, for Hongkong; Caroline, for Hokianga; Southern Cross, for Honolulu; Nourmahal, Maid of Judah, Resolute, for London; Feronia, for Newcastle; Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—JANUARY 18.

George Vuna, schooner, 67 tons, Captain Simpson, for Tongatabco. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Moss.

Feronia, barque, 329 tons, Captain Carless, for Melbourne, via Newcastle.

City of Adelaide (s.), 1060 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. J. Bennett and 3 children, Rev. J. J. Fletcher; Rev. W. M. White, Rev. W. Kelly, Messrs. D. H. Cudmore, Johnson, G. Stack, James Laidley, C. Dennis, Whitestone, R. Sands, Hann Attenbury, M'Callum, H. Jamieson, S. Fraser, and 30 in the steerage.

Egmont (s.), 388 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Edgar, Mr. Robertson, and 6 in the steerage.

Resolute, ship, 1072 tons, Captain Campbell, for London. Passengers—4 in the steerage.

Nourmahal, ship, 846 tons, Captain Fowler, for London. Passengers — Mrs. Fowler, Miss Fowler, Misses. M'Carthy, Hopkins (2), and 5 in the steerage.

Caroline, brig, 149 tons, Captain Ferguson, for Hokianga.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Greenup, Miss Greenup, Mrs. J. Barton, Miss Underwood, Miss L. Underwood, Miss Sheehan, Mrs. M'Ilwraith and 2 children, Master M'Donnell, Rev. J. Barton, Messrs. R. H. Dowden, E. Greenup, L. Alderson, D. Stirrat, G. M. Simpson, R. M'Donnell, M'Ilwraith, and 40 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY 18.

Sarah Nicholl, from Richmond River, with 30,000 feet pine, 84 bags maize; Go-a-Head, from Cape Hawke, with 62 bags oysters, 45,000 shingles, 12 girders, 3 casks honey, 2 coops fowls, 2 hides; Bellinger, from Nasbucera River, with 30,000 feet cedar; Morning Star, from Bellinger River, with 24 logs cedar; Brothers' Friend, from Jervis Bay, with 50 logs hardwood, 7 kegs butter, 2 hides; Terrigal Jack, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber; Terrigal, from Terrigal, with 10,000 feet timber; White Cloud, from Port Hacking, with 30 tons wood; Sylvanus, from Richmond River, with 28,000 feet pine; Heather Bell, Isabella, Rebecca, Brilliant, from Newcastle, with 790 tons coal; Saxonia (s.), from Wollongong, with 360 tons coal; Lady of the Lake, from Broken Bay, with 18 tons firewood; Maid of Australia, from the Hawkesbury, with 100 bushels maize, 10 tons wood, 30 dozen mejons, 2 coops poultry, 3 cases eggs; Colbroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 80 bags onions, 283 bales wool, 51 bales hay, 25 boxes soap, 12 bags potatoes, 25 bundles copper, 30 hides, 114 sheep, 1 cow, 4 coops fowls, and sundries.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

Patriarch, from London: 100 hogsheads ale, 200 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.: 10 hogsheads brandy, W. Wolfen and Co.; 29 quarter-casks brandy, 6 hogsheads wine, 8 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 6 packages, J. Taylor; 32 cases Hoe printing machine, J. Fairax and Sons; 1 package, T. Smith; 3 packages, G. A. Gordon; 2 packages, Parrot, Brothers; 100 hogsheads ale, Young and Lark; 5 packages, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 3 packages, T. Cabe; 4 packages, J. Starkey; 31 packages, Callaghan and Son; 21 packages, Menegramm and Co.; 5 packages, H. C. Brookes; 1 case, W. R. Piddington; 6 packages, J. J. Moore; 12 packages, Dodswell; 13 packages, G. Richardson; 10 packages, A. Hordern and Son; 14 packages, H. Bull; 15 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 5 cases, Elvy and Co.; 12 casks wine, T. and J. Skinner; 27 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 2 cases, 6 Rabone; 6 packages, Grevilis and Co.; 1 package, A. S. Webster; 2 packages, T. J. Palser; 69 packages, Keep and Parsons; 11 packages, T. P. Reeve; 117 packages, J. B. Tickle; 1 case, G. Young; 8 packages, Dalton, Brothers; 10 packages, M. C. Haigh; 4 packages, W. Smith; 260 packages; Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 186 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 packages, Butler, Brothers; 30 packages, Broomfield and Whitaker; 28 packages, J. Green; 3 packages, J. Carr; 1 case, T. Regant; 2 packages, T. and G. Barnes; 1 case, Dewar; 1 package, E. Millet; 1 package, J. Murray; 9 packages, H. Saxby; 6 packages, W. A. M'Crae; 9 packages, J. Mackins; 9 packages, W. Walker and Co.; 3 packages, W. L. Sheard; 12 packages, J. Davis; 32 packages, Petersen, Bowen, and Co.; 5 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 7 packages, E. and W. Paul; 1 package, Mrs. Chisholm; 20 packages, Jones and Co.; 37 packages, R. Binnie; 3 packages, T. W. Hall; 1 package, Ellory; 8 packages; Berens and Seligmann; 84 packages, Keep and Parsons; 34 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 packages, C. Cowles; 51 packages, Whittingham, Brothers; 9 packages, Bank of New South Wales; 6 packages, Cable and Co.; 129 packages, G. Thornton; 4 packages, J. Vickery; 2 packages, J. Biggs; 194 packages, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 10 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 115 packages, C. Benjamin; 5 packages, Hardy, Brothers; 1 package, A. Jones; 2 packages, D. Nichol; 139 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 24 packages, Price and Co.; 51 packages, Farmer and Co.; 77 packages, Moore, Henderson, and Co.; 14 packages, Rourke and Son; 18 packages, Rev. Mr. Jolly; 1,283 bricks, 15 packages, Australian Gas Co.; 1 package, H. Vinden; 1 package, L. Mandelson; 11 packages, Dalton, Brothers; 20 packages, Cohen and Levy; 1 package, Gilbert and Clark; 6 packages, J. Woodward; 94 packages, Perry, Brothers; 23 packages, G. Moore; 1 case, E. Ivey; 30 packages, P. Ritchie; 64 packages, F. Hughes; 24 packages, Bellby and Scott; 50 packages, Saddington and Sons, 24 packages, J. R. Cattell, and Co.; 8 packages, Blackburn and Co.; 1 case, J. Robertson; 23 packages, J. Vickery; 8 packages, D. and J. Jones and Co.; 18 packages, C. Hoffman and Co.; 2 packages, Hamburger, Brothers, and Co.; 63 packages, F. Perks and Co.; 2 packages, Mason, Brothers; 11 packages, Tidswell and Co.; 148 packages, Scott, Dawson, and Co.; 13 packages, Wright and Co.; 53 packages, R. Gray; 59 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 100 hogsheads lime, 420 casks cement, 25 rolls lead, 30 hogsheads rum, 40 casks 100 cases brandy, 253 bars iron, 1037 packages, Order.

Escort, from Adelaide: 1700 bags wheat, T. C. Breillat.

EXPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

George Vuna, for Tongataboo: 1 package tobacco, F. Korff; 24 packages shooks, 580 feet timber, Captain Simpson; 13 packages drapery, Biffin and Clarke; 4 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 4 packages books, Wesleyan Book Depot.

Caroline, for Hokianga: 6 boxes tobacco, 5 bags sugar, 1 case coffee, 9 bags rice, 5 packages tea, 240 bags flour, 12 oars, 45 packages, A. S. Webster.

Nourmahal, for London: 42 casks cocoanut oil, 62 bags and 1850 lbs. copra, 3 cases tortoiseshell, 1 case hoops, 1 case shells, 199 bales wool, Bellby and Scott; 202 cases gum, A. S. Webster; 497 bags copra, Montefiore, Menderson, and Bowcher; 8 bags hair, 24 bags shell, 2 cases essence of meat, 39 casks tallow, 5 cases provisions, 113 kegs butter, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 51 tons copra, 73 bales cotton, 6 bags cotton seed, 258 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 19 bales cotton, Levick and Co.; 80 bales wool, Allan, Street, and Norton; 22 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy; 118 casks tallow, 104 bales wool, W. and C. York; 36 bales wool, H. Mort; 765 bales 1 pocket wool, Mort and Co.; 42 bales wool, Talbot and Son; 49 bales wool, Church and Hills; 132 bales wool, J. G. Church; 20 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Bayard, Garlick, and Co.; 99 bales wool, Towns and Co.; 890 bales wool, R. Kummered; 76 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 54 bales wool, J. de V. Lamb; 108 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 6 bales wool, E. Webb and Co.; 73 bales wool, J. Wellisch; 439 bags antimony ore, Stanford and Co.; 176 cakes copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 19 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 19 cases butter, 27 bales leather, 3 bags hair, 209 hides, Saddington and Sons; 5 bales wool, Bowen and Co. Recapitulation: 2214 bales 1 half-bale wool, 94 bales cotton, 6 bags cotton-seed, 42 casks cocoanut oil, 949 bags copra and 43 tons copra, 5 cases 24 bags tortoiseshell, 202 cases gum, 134 casks 19 cases butter, 176 cakes copper, 499 bags antimony ore, 207 casks tallow, 149 cases meat, 27 bales leather, 209 hides, 11 bags hair, 1 bale skins, 5 cases provisions.

Leichhardt (s.), for Maryborough: 6 hogsheads brandy, 15 cases schnapps, 14 bags sugar, 5 cases coffee, 27 bags rice, 9 packages tea, 13 kegs nails, 73 packages, Fraser and Co.; 80 bags rice, 22 packages tea, 18 packages, On Chong and Co.; 4 packages tobacco, Parbury, Brothers; 1 package tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 24 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 11 packages, F. H. Trouton; 30 bags sugar, 20 bags rice, 13 cases oil stores, A. Fairfax and Co.; 46 packages, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 1 case matches, 2 cases, Myers and Solomon; 3 casks shot, 9 packages, Levick and Co.; 16 packages oilstores, H. H. Palser; 14 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 8 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 packages, Hoffmeyr and Co.; 9 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 33 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 1 package, J. Carr; 1 package, E. Knox; 1 package, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 3 packages, J. Keep; 3 packages, Myers and Cantor; 6 packages, Alderson and Sons; 11 cases fruit, J. Webster; 3 kegs butter, Blow and Walsh; 6 package boots, Saddington and Sons; 1 package, Lane and Co.; 5 package, E. Hughes; 2 cases, J. B. Holdsworth; 13 cases fruit, 28 packages, E. Ramsay; 6 kegs butter, W. Herbet; 3 packages, Dodswell; 1 case, Graham; 3 kegs butter, Jones and Flanagan; 20 cases fruit, P. James; 13 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 33 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 7 cases fruit, 4 kegs butter, 2 packages, J. Duffin and Son; 3 packages, E. Vickery; 2 case, A. J. Watt and Co.; 1 bull, H. Beit; 2 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

Resolute, for London: 1656 cakes copper, Hunter River Copper Co.; 3308 ingots copper, E. Deer; 102 casks treacle, Colonial Sugar Co.; 21 casks molasses, 22 jars honey, 1 case beeswax, A. Chisholm; 1 case, J. Barton; 64 bags candle nuts, 148 tons copra, 40 bales cotton, 1300 horns, 70 bags bones, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 4500 horns, 45 bags bones, 2 bales pelts, Owen and Becket; 181 cases tallow, 161 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 47 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 112 casks tallow, Yorke and Walsh; 74 casks tallow, W. and C. York; 214 kegs butter, 231 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 76 casks butter, 26 bales leather, Saddington and Sons; 114 casks butter, Law and Tinsley; 4 cases wine, H. Beit; 18 bales skins, 22 bales wool, W. Varley; 7 bales skins, 491 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 4 bales cotton, A. J. S. Bank; 14 bales cotton, Peate and Harcourt; 88 bales wool, E. Flood; 62 bales wool, B. Cenens; 50 bales wool, G. Rouse; 28 bales wool, J. Aarons; 40 bales wool, Lamb and Black; 37 bales wool, W. Douglas; 38 bales wool, W. Dumareeq; 123 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 272 bales wool, Harrison, Jones, and Devlin; 41 bales wool, S. Samuel; 6 bales wool, Bank New South Wales; 71 bales wool, R. Tooth; 63 bales wool, G. Fairbairn; 47 bales wool, Busby and Gregson; 214 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 37 bales wool, R. Binnie; 182 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 134 bales wool, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 14 bales wool, C. W. Gardiner; 5 bales wool, Gordon and Flood; 125 bales wool, Ryrie and Alexander; 285 bales wool, Morshead and Young. Recapitulation: 2960 bales wool, 58 bales cotton, 23 bales skins, 58 bales leather, 5368 ingots 1656 cakes copper, 364 casks tallow, 404 packages butter, 123 casks treacle, 32 jars honey, 64 bags candle nuts, 148 tons copra, 5000 horns, 115 bags bones, 7 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, this day, as follows:—
For Melbourne.—By the Macedon, this day, at 3 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The mails by the steamship RANGOON will be closed at the General Post Office, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1871, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m.
For newspapers, books, and packets, at 6 p.m.
For unregistered letters, at 9 p.m.

Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets) posted in the Sydney iron receivers, must be so posted before 6 p.m.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received on SATURDAY, the 28th January, 1871, as follows:—

At the General Post Office, whether by Brindisi, or Southampton, up to 8 a.m.; late fee, 6d.

Or, via Brindisi, only, at Moore's Wharf, up to 8.30 a.m.; late fee, 1s.

Late newspapers for the United Kingdom will be received at this office up to 7 a.m., provided they bear a late fee of 1d. each, and are published on the date of the steamer's departure.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, January 18: Forward, barque, 202 tons, Captain Marin, for a whaling voyage; Kangaroo (s.), 52 tons, Captain Devlin, for Melbourne; Tien Tsin, barque, 254 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, for Launceston via Newcastle.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Avoca passed Cape Otway at 7.15 a.m., yesterday. She reached Port Phillip Heads about 1.30 p.m.

The Diamantina (s.), left the Macleay River, on Tuesday the 17th instant, at 5 a.m.; Port Macquarie, at 6 p.m. same day, and arrived in Sydney on Wednesday 18th, at 5.30 p.m., having had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage. The Platypus (s.), and Belmore (s.), were lying in the Macleay River. Her cargo comprises—700 bags maize, 70 hides, 21 tons sugar, 4 tuns molasses, 15 coops poultry, 8 packages fruit, 8 cases eggs, 9 pigs, 1 horse, 36 packages bags, 5 casks honey, 3 casks wine, and sundries.

The steamers City of Adelaide, for Melbourne; Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton, and City of Brisbane, for Brisbane, proceeded on their respective voyages yesterday afternoon.

The Ballina (s.) left Grafton at 9.15 a.m. on the 16th instant; crossed the bar at 7 p.m. same day, and arrived in Sydney at 9 a.m. on the 18th. Experienced moderate east and north-east winds, with rain and thick weather, to Seal Rocks; from thence to Sydney fresh easterly winds and clear weather. She brings the following cargo:—121 bags sugar, 15 hogsheads molasses, 40 bales wool, 437 cases meat, 70 bags maize, 5 hides, 6 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, and sundries. Passed the Diamantina (s.) at 10 a.m. on the 17th, waiting for the tide to enter Port Macquarie.

The iron clipper Patriarch, which had an extraordinary run of 67 days from London on her last passage, has again arrived safely in port, bringing a large and valuable general cargo and a full complement of first and second class passengers. On the present voyage Captain Pile, who still retains command of this fine ship, has not been quite so fortunate as on the last occasion, although the present passage of 76 days from the Start Point is no mean performance, and affords sufficient proof of the sailing qualities of his vessel. His passengers speak in the highest terms of the general comfort experienced, and have presented him with a very flattering address. The Patriarch will have quick dispatch in discharging her inward cargo, and as the greater portion of the homeward freight is already secured, her detention in port will be but short. Respecting the voyage out we subjoin Captain Pile's report:—Left Gravesend on Thursday, the 27th October, landed the pilot in the Downs the same evening, and proceeded to work down Channel against strong winds; on Saturday, the 29th, it then blowing hard from the westward, put into St. Helen's Road (Isle of Wight), and remained there until Tuesday, the 1st November; landed the Channel pilot at Swanage the same day, and took our departure from the Start Point on the following morning. Had a fine run out of the Channel, and from thence to latitude 30° N., when we met with a continuance of S.W. and southerly winds, which forced us inside Madeira; here met with the N.E. trades, which proved moderately favourable. Crossed the Equator in longitude 27° W.; on the 25th November, 23 days out, met with the south-east trades in 3° N., and lost them in 26° south; then, for several days, had southerly winds. Crossed the meridian of Greenwich on the 12th December, in latitude 44° south, and for eleven days from that time the average distance made was 275½ miles. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th December, in latitude 39° south, and continued to have favourable winds up to the meridian of Cape Leuwin; from thence, have had a continuance of adverse winds. Sighted the S.W. Cape of Tasmania on Sunday, the 8th instant, 67 days out.

The Ballina crossed the Clyde bar at 4.45 p.m. on the 17th, arrived at Ulladulla at 8.30 p.m., and left at 11.30 p.m.; passed Cape St. George at 1.45 a.m. on the 18th, Five Islands at 6.30 a.m., passed Hunter (s.) at 10 a.m. off Botany bound south, and entered Sydney Heads at 11.15 a.m.; experienced light northerly winds with fine weather throughout the passage. The cargo consists, from the Clyde, of 200 bags bark, 40 bales wool, 1 bale leather, 20 bags oysters, 20 Burrawong plants. From Ulladulla: 160 kegs butter, 10 bags bacon, 2 bales leather, 30 pigs, and sundries.

La French war steamer Guichen, arrived yesterday from New Caledonia, after a good run of 5 days; easterly winds and fine weather have prevailed. She reports the arrival of the steamer Lion, on the 13th instant. She was from Sydney. The Notre Dame de la Providence sailed on the 11th for this port, and has on board the usual mails. The French war ships Belliqueuse, Sureouf, Garelle, and Caledonienne were in port.

The schooner Sarah Ann, from Melbourne, in ballast, is bound to the Richmond River.

The City of Newcastle (s.), having been docked and cleaned, made a trial trip yesterday. On leaving the wharf, she unfortunately came into contact with the schooners Bertha and Sea Ripple, carrying away their bowsprits. She also did some slight damage to herself, but it is not of sufficient importance to interfere with her leaving at 7 a.m. to-day, as advertised.

There are on board the Marquis of Argyle, from Hongkong, 100 bags rice and 50 packages oil to the consignment of F. G. Lender and Co.

The ship Underley, from London to Sydney, passed Jervis Bay yesterday morning.

The missionary ship John Williams left Sydney yesterday afternoon for a visit to Hobart Town and Melbourne; she will return here again in about six weeks, when she will leave for the Islands.

NEWCASTLE.
ARRIVALS.

January 17.—Frowning Beauty, barque, Harrison, from Wellington.
January 17.—Fairfield, ship, Fielding, from Wallaroo, with 200 tons copper ore.
January 18.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.
January 18.—Helen Macgregor (s.), from Sydney.
DEPARTURES.
January 15.—Macedon (s.), Pain, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 470 tons coal, 981 bags maize.
January 15.—Leonidas, barque, Fleck, for Adelaide, with 320 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.
ARRIVALS.

January 12.—Rangitoto (s.), from New Zealand; Kirkham, from London; Briton, from Newcastle; Pioneer, from the Richmond River; William, from Brisbane.
January 15.—William, from Colombo; Corypheus, from Foo Chow; Siam, from Quebec.

The brig William, of Jersey, which has been variously reported as having been seen off the Heads under jury rig, has at length made her appearance in port. She is from Colombo October 11, with a cargo of coffee, cinnamon, coir, and cocoanuts: and from Mauritius November 19, with 1000 bags of sugar. On the passage from Mauritius she had exceedingly variable winds and light weather until December 11, when heavy unsettled weather set in. On the 7th instant, Captain Le Mesurier reports that at twenty minutes to 10 p.m. Cape Otway light bore N.E. northerly, and the wind was blowing a strong gale with very heavy gusts from S.S.E. At this time a heavy sea struck the brig on the port bow, and reached as high as the foremast cap, carrying away the bowsprit. The vessel was at once kept before the wind, and the foremast was endeavoured to be kept up by securing it through the hawse-pipes, heaving taught the fish pendant from the foretopmast head to the night heads. The mast, however, continued to labor heavily, making it very unsafe to detach the wreck. No time was lost, and all hands were busily employed with axes and saws to relieve the foremast. While so engaged, the fish pendant parted, and the foretopmast went over the side, carrying away the lower masthead above the eyes. For a few seconds an attempt was made to separate the whole, but on account of the ironwork it was found impossible, and as the wreck was injuring the hull, and the maintopmast and yards were also in danger from a great portion of the wreck resting across them and on the braces, the latter were cut away. The foremast was also save 2 feet above the bend of the maintopmast stay, after which all the wreck went over the side, and it was at once cut away to ensure the safety of the vessel and those on board. As the vessel was now unmanageable, she was run before the wind for a lee port. On Sunday morning she was hauled on a wind, and finding that the brig was manageable, Captain Le Mesurier decided to bring her on if possible to Melbourne. At half-past 4 p.m. on Monday, the 9th instant, a jurymast was rigged, the brig being then about three miles to windward of Warrnambool. On Tuesday morning a spare topmast was rigged out for a bowsprit, and the brig being made all secure she steered for Port Phillip, where she was boarded by the pilot on Thursday, the 12th instant.—*Argus*, January 14.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To Mr. George Henry Pile, commander of the Aberdeen clipper ship The Patriarch, bound from London to Sydney, New South Wales.

SIR,—As our voyage approaches its close, we feel it to be our duty to present you with an address as a mark of our gratitude and esteem. So far as we have been capable of judging in your official capacity as Captain of this vessel, you have manifested a sound theoretical knowledge, together with a thorough practical experience of navigation, a sound judgment, a strict caution, a due sense of the responsibility resting upon you. These things combined to make you a commander worthy of the confidence both of your passengers and your crew. In your efforts to promote the comfort and convenience of your passengers, you have displayed a thoughtful and generous kindness which we have all noted and appreciated. You have caused our daily table to be supplied in a manner which has given satisfaction to all; and you have been ever ready both to suggest and to assist in whatever was calculated to relieve the tedium of the voyage.

In your non-official capacity, as the personal friend and companion of your passengers, we have seen much in you that we admire. In your daily intercourse with us your conduct and conversation have proclaimed you to be a gentleman. In the spirit of kindness you have always striven, as far as lay in your power, to make us happy. In the spirit of unselfishness you have ever been willing to yield your own wishes and inclinations to ours. In the spirit of impartiality you have treated all with uniform respect and consideration.

The task of rendering yourself agreeable to all, amongst a number of passengers whose views and tastes must necessarily be varied, is one of difficulty; but you have accomplished it with tact and success.

We congratulate you upon having command of so noble, quick-sailing, and comfortable a vessel, with officers so able and vigilant. We trust that, in health and strength, you may be spared to make in it a succession of voyages, even more speedy and pleasant than the one we are completing. For your wife and family, accept our best wishes, with the prayer that you may be permitted to return in safety to your home, to find them as well and happy as you could desire.

We present to you our sincerest thanks for your conduct towards us throughout the whole voyage, and we part from you with regret, even whilst we indulge the hope of meeting you again. Meanwhile we shall ever recur with pleasure to the time spent in your company, and ever regarded it as a privilege to have formed your acquaintance.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1871, in south latitude 36°8, and east longitude 151°59.

L. Elloy	William Wade
A. Fangle	Florence Wood
Chas. Letorestier	Lina Dillenberger
J. Jofrnier	Lizzie Wood
J. B. Herue	Lena Wood
Frere Ulbert	William George Taylor
Frere Landry	Beauchamp Bizay
Frere Eysenthe	Frederick William Coxon
Baroness von Wenckstern	Edward James Rodd.
William Dalton, M.R.C.P., England, late of Cheltenham	

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Jan. 18.	8.30 a.m.	E.N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JANUARY 18.

3588 bags sugar, 900 packages tea, 3 packages chairs Smith, Brothers
40 cases jam, J. Bryce
1 keg staples, Lassetter and Co.
45 cases blue, 31 cases mustard, 140 cases starch, P. Logan
7 packages machinery, Hudson, Brothers
5 empty tanks, E. Smith
1 package elastic, Forsyth and Sons
1154 feet deals, 2 cattle stalls, J. Calvert
36 packages boots and shoes, L. Cohen and Co.
2 casks brushware, Mort and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
MELBOURNE.
ARRIVALS.

January 17.—Royal Shepherd (s.), from Adelaide.
January 18.—Avoca, P. and O. s., from Galle.
DEPARTURES.
January 17.—Rangatira (s.), for Sydney.
January 18.—Nightingale, for Colombo.

BRISBANE.
ARRIVAL.

January 17.—Woodlark, from the South Sea Islands.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
JANUARY 18.

QUEENSLAND.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Daiby	NE., strong. Fine	
Cardwell	W. Raining	
Townsville	SE. Dull	
Bowen	SE. Cloudy	
Port Mackay	NE., strong. Showery	
Clermont	SE. Cloudy	
Waverley	SE. Cloudy	
Nebo	SE. Cloudy	
Rockhampton	SE. Cloudy	
Hawkwood	NE. Cloudy	
Maryborough	SE. Cloudy	
Gayndah	Calm. Cloudy	
Roma	ENE. Fine	
Brisbane	SE. Cloudy	
Toowoomba	E., strong. Fine.	
N. S. WALES.		
Tenterfield	ENE. Showery	SE. Cloudy
Grafton	NE. Fine	N., fresh. Cloudy
Clarence Heads	NE., fresh. Fine	SSE. Cloudy
Glen Innes	W. Raining	NW. Cloudy
Inverell	NW. Fine	N. Cloudy
Port Macquarie	NE. Fine	SE. Fine
West Kempsey	Calm. Fine	E. Fine
Armidale	ESE. Cloudy	E. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Gunnedah	SW. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Nas.ahri	SW. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	SE. Cloudy
Merrurundi	SE. Fine	W. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine	SE. Cloudy
Maitland	ENE. Dull, close	ENE. Dull, close
Port Stephens	NE. Cloudy	NE. Cloudy
Newcastle	ENE. Fine	ENE. Fine
Burrenjuck	Slight. Dull	E. Fine
Windsor	S. Showery	E. Fine
Sydney	ENE. Fine	ENE. Fine
South Head	ENE. Fine	E. Fine. Sea smooth
Wollongong	NE. Cloudy, warm	NE. Fine
Kiama	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
Jervis Bay	NE., light. Fine	NE. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Cloudy	ENE. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Cooma	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	E. Fine	E. Fine
Bombala	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
Cooma	ENE. Fine	NW. Fine
Eden	NE. Fine	NE., very strong. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	S. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	NW. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine, warm
Mount Victoria	E. Raining	E. Showery
Bathurst	W. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Carcoar	SW. Dull	SE. Fine
Merriwa	SE. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Cloudy	NE. Like storm
Dubbo	E. Raining heavily	Calm. Cloudy
Orange	SE. Fine	S. Cloudy, fine
Forbes	W. Fine	W. Cloudy
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Hot
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	W. Fine	W. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Hay	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	NE., strong. Fine	NE. Cloudy
Balranald	NNE. Fine	NNE. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	S. Fine, warm, clear.	S. Fine.
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne	NNE. Fine, hot	
Queenscliff	NNE. Fine	
Cape Schank	ENE. Very fine	
Cape Otway	NE. Fine	
Portland	ENE. Fine.	
S. AUSTRALIA.		
Guichen Bay	NE. Fine	
Adelaide	NE. Fine	
M'Donnell Bay	E by N. Fine.	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

BAROMETER.—Armidale, 26·976; Jervis Bay, 30·101; Bathurst, 28·072; Melbourne, 30·124; Queenscliff, 30·19; Cape Schank, 29·95; Cape Otway, 29·930; Portland, 30·106; Guichen Bay, 29·934; Adelaide, 29·790.

THERMOMETER.—Armidale, 61°; Jervis Bay, 72°; Bathurst, 69°; Melbourne, 77·6; Queenscliff, 72°; Cape Schank, 64°; Cape Otway, 64°; Portland, 66°; Guichen Bay, 81°; Adelaide, 87·6.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10 h. 4 m. 46 s.
Magnetic variation 9° 28′ 6″ East. 2nd January, 1871.

The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 1 h. 55 m. 14 s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32. Fahr., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JANUARY 17TH, 1871. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·185	70·3	65	NNE.	8	0·3	3	0·00	3·5
P.M. 3	·175	70·7	64	E.	12	0·8	5		3·5
" 9	·232	67·3	78	E.	12	0·7	10		3·5
Mean ...	30·191	69·4	68·7		11	0·6	7·0		3·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·170.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ..... 72·9 | Sun—maximum ..... 116·0
Shade { Minimum ..... 59·0 | Grass—minimum ..... 54·9

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 190·0 at 11.50 a.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 71·1.

Total rainfall from January 1st to January 18th = 1·797 inches.
Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·033 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,
arranged in order of latitude

THE INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—In our report of the large bore match between Victoria and New South Wales, which appeared in Monday's *Herald*, a discrepancy occurs between the total as given by the umpires and that printed. Mr. West was credited with 10 points more than he made at 500 yards; Mr. M'Donald should have had 1 point more, and Mr. Fraser 3 points less. By altering these scores as above, the total, as telegraphed by Mr. H. C. Dangar, the umpire for Victoria, will be found correct—namely, 1607 points.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—At the regular meeting of the Unity Lodge, No. 1160, E.C., on Tuesday evening, a very handsome past master's jewel was presented to Brother *Henry* Westcott, the retiring master of the lodge, as a token of respect and esteem from the members of the Lodge over which he has presided for the last two years. The jewel was of Australian gold, richly chased with the usual masonic emblems, and was purchased by small contributions from nearly every subscribing member of the Lodge. The gift was suitably acknowledged by Brother Westcott, to whose exertions the present prosperous condition of the Lodge is almost entirely due.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, ST. MARY'S, FOUTH CREEK.—The annual examination and distribution of prizes took place in this school on Friday last. Among those present, were the Rev. James Ross (Rural Dean), Rev. William Kildahl, Mr. J. K. Lethbridge, J.P., Dr. Thomas, Messrs. Thomas Davis, Peacroft, Hacket, and many other of the parents and friends of the pupils. The day's proceedings were opened by offering prayer. The pupils were then arranged in their classes. There were 96 present out of 102, whose names are on the roll. The proficiency of the pupils was most satisfactory. Some of the boys recited various poems, and did so in a pleasing manner. The singing was very good. The whole spectacle was one calculated to awaken feelings of thankfulness that such a system of education exists throughout the country. A dinner was provided for the pupils, and the only drawback from the day's pleasure, was caused by a heavy hail storm at dinnertime.—*Communicated.*

THE MURDERS AT BIRENLUKE.—The *Southern Standard*, a Bega journal, confirms the report that Mrs. Rumph, the wife of a German shepherd, near Bibenluke, on Thursday last, cut the throats of her six children and then her own. Two of the children are since dead, the others are in a deplorable state, and her own life is despaired of. The woman is supposed to be insane.

TEN SWANS AT A SHOT.—On Friday week (says the *Grafton Observer*) a son of Mr. Herbert Eggins, sen., obtained the most successful shot we have heard of in the Clarence. Ten wild black swans, of which there are a great many this season, were stationed in a line on a lagoon in Mr. Eggins's paddock. The young man, William, took aim at them endwise, and killed six and wounded four. The six he bagged, the wounded ones swam beyond reach.

ACCIDENT IN A SUGAR MILL.—On the 2nd instant, says the Hastings correspondent of the *Maclay Herald*, a fearful accident took place at Mr. Morrison's sugar mill, Green Point. As Mr. Joseph Biles, the engine-driver, was endeavouring to knock out a piece of cane that had become fast in the rollers, he accidentally placed his left arm on the cog-wheel, the engine at the time going full speed. One of his mates saw the dangerous position of his arm, but before he could warn him the wheels had gone round, dragging his arm in and completely crushing it. The hand being clear of the wheel was cut clean off. After being extricated from the wheel, poor Biles walked down out of the engine-room with his arm hanging in strips, and bleeding fearfully. Mr. Boyd was at once dispatched to Port Macquarie to Dr. Nield, but shortly after he started it was thought that it would be better to remove the poor fellow to Port Macquarie. He was, therefore, put into a boat, and with as little delay as possible taken down, arriving some three hours after the accident had happened. As Dr. Nield had started on horseback to the mill, poor Biles had to wait till he returned. The sufferer was placed in bed, at the Royal Hotel, and about 7.30 p.m. the doctor got back and saw him. Upon examining the arm, it was found that amputation was necessary. Dr. Nield at once placed the poor fellow under chloroform, and in a very short time completed the amputation, taking the arm off the above the muscle. Biles is a man of very strong nerve. The only time he let any one know how much he suffered, was when the cog wheel crushed him. The cry he then gave was heard by the hands working in the field. He is now progressing favourably.

THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.—The Rev. W. Henderson writes a letter to the *Ballarat Star*, in which he thus gives his ideas as to what is necessary to secure the defence of the colony:—"It becomes a simple question as to how many armed men would be needful to take possession of Australia. So far as this colony of Victoria is concerned, we may safely say that 5000 men, armed with breech-loading rifles, and with a fair proportion of artillery, landed upon any part of our coasts, could not find among us any force sufficient to cope with them. Our present volunteers, whether they are to be enrolled as militia or not, are as brave as any equal number of men anywhere; but meanwhile it would not be possible to get more than 3000 of them into the field on any occasion. And what chance would 3000 men with muzzle-loading rifles have against 5000 with breech-loaders? I believe we have a lot of big guns in Williamstown or elsewhere. It would be the wisdom of the enemy to avoid the Williamstown big guns, and to make a land attack on Melbourne. To put this colony in a thorough state of defence, we need not only big guns with the requisite force to man them. We need to have at the very least, let me say it at once, 15,000 men armed with the Martini-Henry, or some equally efficient rifle, and thoroughly trained to the use of the weapon. With 15,000 men thus armed and disciplined, we could face anything that could be expected to come on us. I do not see how we can do with less. And it would be well if there could be another 5000 or 10,000 as a sort of Landsturm, to be called forth in the last extremity. Let our rulers be warned. A man who can make a clever speech in Parliament gets a deal of admiration from some people—not much from me, as time and speeches go. A few additional battalions of intelligent riflemen would be more to the purpose just now than any number of clever speakers in Parliament or elsewhere, although their mode of speech (with the rifle, namely), be of a less articulate sort."

SUDDEN DEATH OF "NEW WARRIOR."—The Paterson correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* reports the very sudden death of this celebrated sire, on Monday morning. He says:—"New Warrior, to all appearance, was enjoying the very best of health; he ate his supper in his usual hearty way the previous evening, and was shut up at the usual time, without anyone observing anything unusual in his appearance, but was found dead in his stable when the door was opened on Monday morning. He appeared to have died without a struggle, for his bedding was undisturbed, and he must have died either as he was lying down, in his sleep, or he must have gently fallen down and died instantaneously. When found he was still warm, and apparently had not been dead more than an hour. For several days previous, New Warrior had appeared unusually lively, and presented his usual frisky appearance the previous evening. A post mortem examination will be held during to-day, to endeavour to ascertain the cause of death. New Warrior was considered by all competent judges to be the handsomest and most perfect specimen of the race-horse we have had in the Australian colonies; his stock have become renowned all over the colony as the winners of the principal prizes at all the chief race meetings, and his services as a stud horse were eagerly sought for by breeders of racing stock far and near. The loss to Mr. Reynolds will be a very heavy one. During the recent holidays the numerous visitors at Tocal have been justly admiring this splendid horse, and his very handsome appearance, and many have expressed their opinion that they have never seen him look so well and so handsome before."

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT GULGONG.—The *Western Post* of the 13th instant says:—We have been informed that a fracas took place at Gulgong, on Tuesday night, during which shots were fired, and several persons seriously injured. Our informant states that a mob of thirsty and impecunious individuals compelled one of the publicans to open his house and serve out nobblers all round without the trifling ceremony of payment. One of the policemen was very roughly handled. It is ridiculous having only two policemen to look after this district, containing, as all gold-fields necessarily must do, a liberal proportion of the rowdy element. The respectable inhabitants are loud in their complaints, and it really is time that more men were placed at the disposal of the sub-inspector for duty on Gulgong. We have been told that one bright particular star in the thieving galaxy was lately apprehended for stealing a bag of gold from a digger. As usual in such cases, he was handed off to durance vile, and secured by being chained to a log. By the aid of a file, however, and probably with the assistance of outside comrades he made good his retreat during the night, manifesting his contempt for the law by robbing the police sergeant. Two men to keep in order such professionals as those is simply ridiculous.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The admirers of Mr. Charles Mathews are paying him a high compliment by liberally patronising his farewell performances, and in return have the pleasure of seeing him play his original characters as no one else could. On Tuesday night he provoked roars of laughter by his delineation of Sir Charles Coldstream, and caused them to be renewed by his wonderful portraiture of Captain Patter. Last night he was equally successful as Mr. Affable Hawk, in "The Game of Speculation," which was followed by "Gatherwool," in which he played the title role to the amusement of the audience. To-night he appears as Mr. Paddington Green, and J. R. Brownsmith. As Mr. Mathews leaves by next mail steamer for Honolulu, there will be no opportunity of repeating any of the pieces, so that the present is strictly a farewell round of characters.

MR. HELLER'S BENEFIT.—The entertainments at the School of Arts to-morrow evening will be for the benefit of Mr. Heller, who, during his present visit, as well as on a former occasion, has succeeded in attracting and amusing crowded houses. As a musician, he has established a reputation second to none heard here; and other features of his performances have rendered them worthy of the large patronage they have commanded. On Friday night, the programme will be entirely musical, when those who desire to hear some of the classical compositions performed on the pianoforte will have an opportunity of doing so.

New and useful Drapery, Clothing, &c., ex Sobraon.—Chas. Moore and Co. wish to call attention to their auction sale of a large assortment of the above, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

THE R.M.S. Avoca reached the Heads at 1 p.m.

Saunders and Schott have been committed for trial, for arson.

Mr. Verdon, in his despatch, recommends the Snider rifle for the present, and states that Colonel Jervoise approves of torpedoes as a defence for Hobson's Bay.

Mr. Vale addressed the electors of Collingwood last night, and was well received; he is opposed to the Ministry.

The ship Thomas Stevens sailed for Madras with 171 horses.

A swagman was killed on the Echuca railway; he was walking in front of the train, and paid no attention to the whistle. It is supposed that the unfortunate man intended by this means to commit suicide, as he was apparently very hard up.

A fire occurred at the Williamstown Slip; some pitch and fencing were burned before it was extinguished.

The delivery of the mail commenced at 7 p.m.

Flour is steady; maize is quoted at 5s.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report that 1000 head of cattle were yarded, and prices have advanced fully 10s. per head on late rates; light weight beef is worth fully 22s. 6d. per 100 lbs. The sheep market is slightly firmer for good to prime mutton: 58-lbs. shorn wethers sold at 10s. 6d., and 46-lbs ewes, shorn, 7s. to 8s.; store stock is without alteration.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report that 1050 cattle were yarded, and prices have improved 10s.; sheep sold at an advance on last week's rates.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—At 2 p.m., R.M.S. Avoca.

SAILED.—Sea Nymph (barque), Briton (barque), and Katherine Jane (barque), for Newcastle.

HOBART TOWN.

WEDNESDAY.

H.M.S. Blanche will not leave till after Tuesday next.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The negotiations between the Agent-General and the British Telegraph Company, with reference to the landing of the submarine cable at Port Darwin are proceeding very satisfactorily.

The corn market is paralysed, both buyers and sellers holding off. 4s. 7d. is the highest price offering for wheat.

The Alexandra (s.), sails to-morrow.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

WE quote the following from the *Argus* of the 14th instant:—

The statement of the revenue of the colony for the quarter and year ending December 31, 1870, is contained in the *Government Gazette*. The revenue for the quarter amounted to £778,887, which, as compared with £834,202 for the corresponding quarter of 1869 (fractions of a pound being omitted), gives a decrease of £46,315 for the quarter. The revenue for the year was £3,070,959; and that for 1869 being £3,210,323, the year's receipts show a falling-off of £139,364, as compared with the former year. Confining attention to the returns for the year, we find, on coming to the separate heads of revenue, that Customs are deficient as compared with 1869 to the extent of £129,420. The only items under this head which yield an increase are those of spirits, giving an increase of £10,472, opium £268, malt £2154, and duties on River Murray goods, £2,030. On the other hand, we find the following items of decrease:—Wine, £10,143; beer and cider, £1068; tobacco and snuff, £16,742; cigars, £2697; tea, £5049; sugar and molasses, £2616; coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate, £1686; rice, £3356; hops, £1655; wharfage and harbour rates, £14,255; all other duties, £81,816. The head of Excise is deficient to the extent of £10,285, the item of spirits distilled in Victoria showing a decrease of £8298; publicans' licenses, £987; auctioneers' licenses, £1155; the only item of increase being other licenses, £156. Territorial Revenue has an increase to the extent of £9980; the different items being—sale of land by auction, increase, £48,546; rents and selections, decrease, £52,782; pastoral occupation, decrease, £11,379; rents and licenses, increase, £29,062; miners' rights, decrease, £3549; business licenses, decrease, £707; leases of auriferous and mineral lands, increase, £866; water-right and searching licences, increase, £126. The head of Public Works has a decrease of £49,272. Of the items, the important one of railway income is deficient to the extent of £52,508; electric telegraphs, to the extent of £1208, and toll receipts to £110. The items which give increase are those of water supply, Yan Yean, £4464; on the goldfields, £91. The next head is Ports and Harbours, which gives a decrease of £706; the item of tonnage having a decrease of £826, and pilotage an augmentation of building increase of £33. The head of Postage gives the small difference of £69, which is on the side of decrease. The head of Fees yields an increase of £4617, the following being the items of increase: Supreme Court, £2147; General Sessions and County Courts, £1599; Courts of Mines, £473; Courts of Petty Sessions, £679. All other fees have the decrease of £183. Fines and forfeitures yield an increase of £1421. The last head, that of Miscellaneous, yields the increase of £31,459.

NEW ZEALAND.

By way of Melbourne we have further news from the various provinces of New Zealand. The *Argus* makes the following summary:—

The Rangitoto yesterday brought New Zealand news to the 7th instant, but none of the intelligence that is of certain authenticity is of much interest. There is, indeed, a telegraphic statement of a sensational character from Taranaki, under date December 29, as follows:—"A mounted orderly has just arrived at Waitai camp, with despatches announcing that four natives had arrived there from Makau, who brought intelligence that another Maori outbreak had taken place in the Waikato, and that 60 persons had been slaughtered. Amongst those murdered was the telegraphist of the station." This, however, although it occasioned a good deal of alarm at first, is believed to be quite destitute of foundation, and is discredited by the Government. News from Dunedin, January 3, states:—"The escort has just brought down 19,237 oz. of gold. The yield of gold for the year gives an increase of 20,000 oz. over the last two years." At Christchurch, on December 30, an inquest was held on the body of a man named Thomas Grogan, who was killed in a drunken quarrel at Le Bon Bay. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against two men named George Hall and David Wright. The volunteer encampment was being held at Sumner, 300 volunteers being present. Dr. Featherston, on his return from England, had a public reception at Wellington. The wharf was crowded, the shipping hoisted all bunting, and it was the greatest reception ever given in Wellington. All the Cabinet Ministers were present, and over 1500 spectators. Dr. Featherston was repeatedly cheered. Mr. Vogel had sailed from Wellington to join the San Francisco steamer. A wreck recently found at the mouth of the Taututa is thought at Dunedin to be that of the ship Burmah, which, having on board an unusually large cargo for Otago, Canterbury, and Nelson, including a valuable consignment of first-class horses and cattle, together with twenty-one passengers, left London at the latter end of August, 1859, for Lyttelton, which port she never reached. She was last heard of, when spoken by the Regina, in longitude 97° E. and latitude 48° S., within fourteen days' sail of New Zealand. In reference to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, who held an important command in the last war, the *Wanganui Chronicle* states:—"This officer has left his home in order to earn his bread as a labourer on a surveyor's staff."

The *Waikouaiti Herald* states that the "leg bone" of a moa was unearthed recently by Mr. Thomas Kennard, while ploughing in a paddock on his farm at Goodwood. The bone measures over three feet in length, and varies in thickness from two inches to six inches in diameter. It is in a good state of preservation, and is undoubtedly a curiosity in its way.

THE WEATHER IN THE SOUTH.—The *Albury Banner's* correspondent at Ten Mile Creek reports on the 12th that the weather lately has been very unsettled, and rain has fallen more frequently than it was wished for by our agricultural population, and the ingathering of the harvest has been in consequence greatly retarded. There are seldom more than two or three fine days in succession, and every advantage is taken of them by those persons who have stripping machines in order to bring the harvest to a termination as speedily as possible. Since our last (says the *Mamaro Mercury* of Saturday), the weather has continued unsettled. At Bobundarah, on Sunday last, a violent thunderstorm passed over the place, flooding the creeks, and causing much damage to the crops. At Jellamatong the rain was very heavy, completely destroying quite twenty tons of hay, the property of Mr. W. Blyton. Mr. Welch, of Jellamatong, is also a loser from the excessive rainfall. From Nimitybelle we learn that much rain had fallen, rendering all things uncomfortable. In some parts of the district shearing is not yet concluded, in consequence of the continued wet weather. The Bodalla correspondent of the *Moruya Telegraph* writes on the 7th instant:—The promise of fine weather held out at the commencement of the New Year has failed in fulfilment. The sky was overcast during the week, and there were various threatening signs; this morning the rain came down pretty smartly. It is not raining at present, but the sky is dark,

MODERN ORCADIANS.

A VERY interesting book has been written by Mr. Daniel Gorrie, entitled "Summers and winters in the Orkneys." These islands are now places of frequent resort by English tourists who seek out "new autumnal routes." At one period it is said "the intercourse between the islands and other parts of Britain was so limited that the churches in Orkney offered up the usual loyal prayers for James the Second three months after he had retired to St. Germains, and so formidable did a jaunt to Edinburgh last century seem to Orcadians that before proceeding on their tour they were in the habit of making their wills, and of celebrating a solemn "foy," or parting feast, with their friends. These "foys" appear to have been rather expensive, judging from a quotation contained in an old diary of a once famous Orkney family. The time is 1721, when Scotch and English money were of about equal value, and the following are the particulars:—

September 16th.—To incidents (expenses) at Kirkwall, at my departure for by ane hogshead of wine I got from my father to drink my foy with £34 14s.

October 15.—To my journey south having taken my departure from Kirkwall, 16th December, 1721, and did not arrive there (Edinburgh) till 15th October, being 12 days stormed at the Ferry as per the particular accott. £44 9s.

Steam, however, has revolutionised the world, and now swift and commodious ships make bi-weekly trips in summer and autumn "between Granton, Aberdeen, and Kirkwall, (passing on, also, one hundred miles farther north, to the quaint capital of Shetland."

Some chapters in Mr. Gorrie's book have reference to old customs and legends, to the ruins of ancient palaces, and the changed aspect of everything connected with Orcadian affairs, and are of general interest. There are others, however, which may be read with greater attention by colonists who in considering the land question do not look with contempt upon the laws of other countries however remote, and would mould their legislation upon convictions drawn from the most extended observation.

The author states that any traveller visiting the islands for the first time and surveying the grain and pasture lands, "might find it hard to believe that thirty or forty years only have elapsed since skill and energy were generally applied to the cultivation of Orcadian soil. This, however, is really the case, notwithstanding the antiquity of the island annals." Grievous anomalies resulted from the feudalising of the freehold tenures, and the islands were impoverished by successive Crown donataries, or "tacksmen." There still remains, it is said, in the payment of certain duties, remnants of vassalage. These duties were partly Scottish and partly Norwegian in their origin, and until 1835 the Norwegian "pundlar" and "bismar," were the weighing instruments in common use. Upon this subject the author remarks:—"It unfortunately happened that the original standards of the weights had been lost or destroyed, and unscrupulous tacksmen took full advantage of this circumstance to increase their exactions. In the course of the last century a number of Orkney gentlemen, convinced that there had been a gradual increase in the weights, withheld payment of their few duties, and involved the Earl of Morton, then grantee of the Crown rents, in a law suit before the Court of Session." The Court held that the landowners had not established their case, and the writer adds, "A system of oppression was then continued which rendered progress impossible."

Kelp making is said to have aided in retarding agricultural improvement. At one time 3000 tons were made in a year. Farming was neglected for the manufacture of sea-weed into kelp, and when the glassmakers found another substance (barilla) which answered their purpose better, the country was impoverished. "In Orkney, with a few exceptional cases," observes Mr. Gorrie, "agriculture was in its infancy from thirty to forty years ago. Previous to that period the arable and pasture lands, lying in 'runrig' or intermixed and divided into contiminous townships, were separated from the common wastes of moorland by lift-dykes built of turf. In early summer, when the green braird began to glimmer on the low lying fields, the herds of small cattle and swarms of native sheep belonging to the various proprietors and crofters, were driven out into the hill common where they lived at large like *ferce naturæ*, till the close of autumn. This practice prevented the necessity of fencing, but it proved destructive to the sheep, many of the lambs being killed by ravens, hooded crows, and the great black-backed gull. Swooping from their eyries on the Dwarfie Hammers of Hoy, eagles wheeled and circled over their victims at will." The cattle and sheep remained until the lengthening nights and fading herbage made it necessary to give them food and shelter within the enclosures. "The infield, or land under cultivation, was almost entirely destitute of enclosures, and when the autumnal stampede of live stock occurred, late crops invariably disappeared before the hunger and hoofs of the invaders." At the beginning of each season the landholders and tenants repaired the turf dykes which were "frequently undermined by pig's snouts, breached by cattle and horses, and washed away by winter rains. Although excellent quarries existed in the Islands, it was considered an innovation when Major Moodie, of Melsetter, a pioneer in agricultural improvement, erected a freestone wall around a piece of pasture land intended for the winter feeding of sheep. The want of enclosures within, as well as without the hill dykes, necessitated the invention of an elaborate system of sheep marks to distinguish the ownership of the numerous animals." A register of the marks was kept by the baron baillie of each parish. The following is given as a sample of an Orphir sheepowner's mark:—"*The crop of the right lug and a bit behind, a rip on the left lug and a bit before, and the tail off.*"

The writer points out that while the runrig system of husbandry continued most of the holdings were small, and most of the farmers tenants at will. A few leases were granted to "tacksmen," who sublet portions to "crofters," occasionally taking labour in payment of rent; but generally the rent was paid in malt, oatmeal, butter, peat, kelp, and other things, delivered at a price below the market value. Sometimes proprietors stocked farms for incoming tenants who agreed to deliver a similar value in kind. The practice which was called "steelbow" is thought by the writer to have resulted in pernicious effects by tempting men of no capital to take farms. The following description will show the primitive conditions under which husbandry was pursued a few years ago in the Orkney Isles:—

"Barns, cow-houses, stables, and sqeda stood single and detached. The bollmen and cottagers, who were employed by the larger proprietors and tenants, lived apart in nooks and corners of the farms. These bollmen bore a certain resemblance to the hinds of Berwickshire and East Lothian. They were Jacks-of-all-work, holding the plough in spring, labouring in ditches, making kelp in summer, wielding the sickle in autumn and the flail in winter. The wages they received, in addition to maintenance, seldom exceeded £5 or £7 a year. The cottagers, who laboured along with the bollmen in kelp-making and on the harvest-field, generally kept a horse and cow on their small crofts. In the harvest season the working hours were long, extending from 4 in the morning till 10 at night. When daylight called the men-servants thrashed corn or twisted straw-ropes in the barns by lamplight, while the maid-servants, more comfortably quartered, gathered around the ruddy glow of the peat fire to spin and knit stockings. Though hours of labour were long, and wages small, the farm-workers were well fed, receiving in some districts no fewer than five meals a day in all seasons. Many of the small farmers, then as now, combined the occupations of farming and fishing, and drew a scanty subsistence from sea and soil.

"The middleman or tacksman system was, at its best, a system of servitude, so far as the cottars or small tenants were concerned. It placed them at the mercy of the principal tenant, degraded them as a class, and discouraged industry. Mr. Scarth, in his statistical account of the parishes of Cross and Burness, described the working of this pernicious system. 'A youngster,' he said, 'when he has hardly attained to manhood, and before he can have saved as much as will purchase a bed and blankets, takes an improvident marriage, and only then thinks of looking for a hut to shelter him and his fast-increasing family. Having got the hut and a small piece of land, he has to go into debt for the purchase or a wretched cow and a still more wretched pony, and, paying his rent in small but

WOOL AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A COMMITTEE meeting of the above association was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering a draft bill to amend the present Cattle Stealing Prevention Act. Mr. J. B. Watt in the chair. The draft bill having been fully discussed by Mr. T. S. Mort, Mr. Busby, Mr. Molineaux, and others, it was deemed advisable before coming to any determination, that a copy of the proposed amendments should be forwarded to each member of the association, with a request that they will consider the same, and where practicable, hold counsel with their neighbours interested in the subject—favouring the committee with any suggestions or amendments in reference thereto, which they may deem advisable. The importance of the subject seemed fully recognised, and the hope was expressed that the efforts of the association will be ably seconded by those interested in pastoral pursuits. We append the draft of proposed amendments:—

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the suppression of the stealing of live stock: Be it. . . .

I. From and after the commencement of this Act, the Act 17 Victoria, No. 3, intituled "An Act for the better Prevention of Cattle Stealing and the Sale of Stolen Cattle," and sections 16, 17, and 18 of the Act 80 Victoria, No. 12, intituled "The Registration of Brands Act of 1866," are hereby repealed. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any act or thing lawfully done or commenced, or any regulation made, or bond entered into or given under the said Act or sections before the coming into operation of this Act; and all offences committed, and causes of action or complaint which shall have accrued by reason of the violation of the said repealed Act or sections, and all fines and penalties incurred under the same before the coming into operation of this Act, shall be prosecuted and enforced respectively as if this Act had not been passed.

2. The following words and terms in inverted commas shall, for the purposes of this Act bear the meanings set against them respectively, unless the context otherwise indicate.

"Brand."—Any brand or mark upon stock whether permanent or not.

"Cattle."—Any one or more bulls, cows, oxen, steers, heifers, or calves, and any portion of the carcase, hide, or horns of such cattle.

"Delivery Note."—Any writing under the hand of an owner delivered by him to any driver along with any travelling stock, containing the particulars set forth in schedule A hereto.

"District."—When used with respect to any petty sessions, clerk of petty sessions, member of the police force, or other person, the police district, and when used with respect to any inspector of brands the "sheep district" to which he is appointed.

"Drover."—The person (whether the owner or drover employed by the owner) driving, or in the possession or charge of any "travelling stock."

"Goats."—Any one or more goats or kids.

"Governor in Council."—The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

"Hide."—The hide or skin of any stock, or any portion of such hide.

"Horses."—Any one or more horses, mares, colts, fillies, foals, asses, or mules, or any portion of the carcase, hide, or hair thereof.

"Justice."—Any Justice of the peace.

"Minister."—The Minister for the time being charged with the administration of this Act.

"Owner."—The proprietor or owner, whether jointly or in severalty of any stock, or the authorised agent or superintendent of such owner.

"Police."—Any superintendent, inspector, sergeant, or other member of the police force.

"Proprietor."—The owner or proprietor, whether jointly or in severalty of any run, or the authorised agent or superintendent of such proprietor.

"Run."—Any land, run, station, farm, yard, or premises, whether freehold or leasehold.

"Sheep."—Any one or more rams, ewes, wethers, or lambs; and any portion of the carcase, wool, hides, or horns of such sheep.

"Slaughter Yard."—Any yard or premises at which any stock as hereinafter defined, has been, is being, or is intended to be slaughtered.

"Stock."—Any one or more horses, cattle, sheep, goats as hereinbefore defined, or pigs.

"Travelling Stock."—Any stock while being driven, taken, or carried to any place whatsoever, other than the run of the owner thereof, on which they are usually kept or depastured.

"Vendee."—The purchaser of any stock or the authorised agent of such vendee.

"Vendor."—The seller of any stock, or the authorised agent of such vendor.

"Way Bill."—The memorandum under the hand of the owner of any travelling stock in the charge of such owner thereof, containing the particulars set forth in seedule B hereto.

II. SLAUGHTERING OF STOCK.

3. All slaughter yards shall be registered with the officer in charge of the nearest police station by the proprietors of such yards, who shall pay such officer a fee of one shilling for every such registration: And every proprietor in registering his slaughter yard as aforesaid, shall furnish the officer registering the same with the particulars contained in schedule C hereto. Provided that it shall not be necessary for the proprietors of slaughter yards or houses licensed under the 4 & 5 William IV., No. 1, or any Act amending the same, to register their slaughter yards or houses under this Act.

4. No stock shall be slaughtered at any yard, house, premises, or place other than at a slaughter yard registered or licensed as aforesaid, except in the case of accidents to any stock, when the same may be slaughtered where such accidents occur.

5. The proprietor of every slaughter yard who shall three months after the passing of this Act slaughter, direct, or cause to be slaughtered, or shall knowingly allow or permit to be slaughtered at such yard any stock, shall do and suffer the following acts, matters, and things, namely:—

1. He shall, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, make a clear and legible entry of the stock to be so slaughtered, specifying the sex, age, and colour thereof, together with the other particulars set forth in schedule D hereto; and shall, when required, produce such book to any inspector of stock or to the police.

2. He shall, in dressing such stock, take off the whole of the hide thereof, including that of the head, ears, and tail, but exclusive of that on the legs below the knee.

3. He shall, where such hide is intended to be disposed of in a salted, cured, or dried state, carefully preserve the same entire and in good condition, for any period not less than days from the time of the slaughtering of such stock, or until the hide thereof shall have been inspected by an inspector or the police, with the hair and wool and horns (if any) thereof, as well as any brands or marks on or attached to such hide when such stock was slaughtered.

4. He shall, where the hides of any such stock are intended to be disposed of by the owner thereof in a green, uncured or undried state, keep the same in like order and condition for any period not less than hours after slaughtering of such stock, or until the same shall have been inspected by the police or an inspector as aforesaid. Provided that the purchaser of such green hides, or the person to whom the same are delivered by the owner of such stock, shall take a full and accurate account of the marks and brands thereon, and of the colour and sex of the stock from which the same were taken.

5. He shall also, when required, at all reasonable times during the periods hereinbefore stated, produce such hide and horns and ears (if any) to any inspector, or to the police, and allow the same to be marked as inspected.

6. Any owner or other person failing to comply with, or offending against, any of the provisions of the three next preceding sections of this Act, or any owner or other person, except in the case of accident to any stock, slaughtering at an owner's slaughter yard or on his run, without having first obtained the sanction of such owner, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding £50.

III.—INSPECTION OF BRANDS.

7. Every inspector of slaughter-houses shall furnish the inspector of brands for the district in which such slaughter-houses are situated, with a weekly list of the brands, marks, and descriptions of all stock slaughtered at such slaughter-houses, under a penalty not exceeding £10.

IV.—MISBRANDING AND BRAND OR MARK ALTERING.

8. If any person shall with his registered brand wilfully or negligently brand any stock, of which he is not the rightful owner, or shall wilfully or negligently cause, direct, or permit any stock, of which he is not such owner, to be branded with his registered brand, such person shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £50.

9. The fact of any stock bearing the registered brand of a person who is not the rightful owner of such stock, being more than fourteen days in the possession, yard, or paddock (such paddock not being more than 640 acres) of such person, or being proved to have been usually depasturing after being so branded on the run, or among the stock of such person for a period of not less than three months, without his having given notice to the rightful owner of such stock, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, or nearest inspector of the branding thereof, shall be "prima facie" evidence of such person having committed a reach of the next preceding section.

10. No person shall by any means whatever wilfully with intent to defraud, destroy, deface, injure, alter, blotch, disfigure, or render illegible any brand or mark whether the same is registered or not, nor shall forge any brand or mark, nor shall direct, permit, or assist the same to be so destroyed, defaced, injured, altered, blotched, disfigured, or rendered illegible, nor shall with felonious intent use the brand of any other proprietor without his authority under penalty on conviction for every such offence of being deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and of being liable to imprisonment with, or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three years, or to a penalty not exceeding £100.

11. When any stock are found bearing a brand or mark which has been partially or wholly altered, obliterated, defaced, or blotched, or when any stock are branded otherwise than is by the Registration of Brand Act of 1866, or by any Act amending the same, provided, then the police or any inspector or justice may cause such stock to be impounded in the nearest public pound and advertised in a newspaper circulating in the district once in every week for a period of one month, or until such stock are duly released, as hereinafter provided; and such stock shall not be delivered to the person claiming the same unless he shall have made a statutory declaration before a justice, to the effect that he is the rightful owner thereof, and shall have other wise proved to the satisfaction of the nearest, or some other justice in the district, that he is such owner, and shall have paid the pound fees and all other charges and expenses incurred in respect of such stock.

12. If any stock impounded as next aforesaid shall not be claimed and released at the expiration of the time above mentioned, such stock shall be sold by the poundkeeper having charge of the same at the first pound sale which shall happen thereafter at the said pound; and the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be dealt with in the same manner as those of any other impounded stock.

TRAVELLING STOCK.

13. Every owner intending to travel any stock shall, before starting the same, give the officer in charge of the nearest police station notice in writing by messenger or by registered letter, of such intention, containing the particulars set forth in schedule A hereto; and such notice shall be given in time to enable the police to inspect the said stock before they leave the district in which they then are.

14. Whenever the actual owner of any stock, or the superintendent of any such owner intends to act as the drover thereof, he shall provide himself with a way bill containing the particulars set forth in schedule hereto: And if it is intended that any person other than the actual owner or superintendent of any stock shall act as the owner thereof, then such owner or superintendent shall complete and deliver to such person a delivery note containing the particulars set forth in schedule hereto.

15. Any justice, member of the police force, inspector of brands or of sheep, or other person duly authorised by the Minister in that behalf, may inspect any travelling stock, and compare the brands thereof with the brands set forth in any way bill or delivery note as aforesaid; and the drover thereof shall, on being requested so to do, submit the stock in his charge to such inspection, member of the police force, inspector, or person accordingly, and shall, when required, produce his way bill or delivery note as the case may be.

16. Should the way bill or delivery note of such travelling stock as last aforesaid be accidentally lost or destroyed, the drover thereof shall forthwith apply in writing to the next nearest inspector of brands or of sheep, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station for an interim way bill or delivery note, as the case may be; and such inspector, or officer of the police force shall, on application, grant an interim way bill or delivery note for such stock, containing the particulars set forth in schedule hereto; and the drover so applying shall, for such way bill or delivery note pay to such inspector or officer the sum of one pound.

17. Any drover failing to comply with, or offending against any of the requirements of this or of the four next preceding sections hereof, on conviction for every such offence, to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £50.

18. Any justice, inspector, member of the police force, or person authorised as aforesaid, inspecting travelling stock, and being satisfied with the correctness of the way bill or delivery note thereof, shall endorse such way bill or delivery note with his name, signature, and address; but should any travelling stock not appear in such way bill or delivery note as aforesaid, or not be fully and accurately described therein, such justice, member of the police, inspector, or person, may cause the stock so omitted, or inaccurately described, to be impounded in the pound nearest to the place where the said inspection was made, and the stock so impounded shall be kept there at the expense of the rightful owner thereof, until claimed by him, or some person duly authorised on his behalf, and the pound and other expenses thereon are duly tendered and paid; and until a way bill or delivery note, fully and accurately describing such travelling stock, shall be produced and shown to the keeper of such pound, and until the other requirements of this Act with regard to such stock, shall have been complied with.

19. Upon a complaint or information on oath being made to any other justice, by such justice, member of the police force, inspector, or person as aforesaid, that any drover has in his charge or possession stock not described, or not fully and accurately described in his way bill or delivery note, or that he did not produce the same when called upon as aforesaid, such justice shall issue a warrant to apprehend and bring the said drover at a time and place mentioned in such warrant before any Petty Sessions, and such drover shall, on conviction for every such offence in a summary manner, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £50.

20. Any person purchasing or receiving from a drover any stock not described, or incorrectly described in any such way bill or delivery note, or any stock for which the drover such drover not being the actual owner thereof—does not produce a written authority from the actual owner of such stock such drover to dispose of the same shall, on conviction in a summary way, for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £50.

21. Any person who shall knowingly and unlawfully insert, or cause or permit to be inserted, any false entry of any matter relating to any brand or mark on stock in any way bill or delivery note, or in any extract therefrom; or who shall forge or alter, or shall offer or utter, dispose of or put off the same, knowing it to be forged, with the intent to defraud, or that which purports to be such way bill, delivery note, or extract; or who shall wilfully or unlawfully destroy, deface, injure, or alter, or cause or permit to be destroyed, defaced, injured, or altered any such way bill, delivery note, or extract, or any part thereof with such intent shall, on conviction, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three years, or to a penalty not exceeding £100.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Henry Shiell (City Coroner) held, at Balmain, an inquest respecting the death of a boy named Charles Lemm. Mary Lemm deposed that she resided at Snail's Bay, Balmain; the deceased was her son; he was seven years and three months old on the 16th instant, and a native of Balmain, in the district of Sydney; he could not swim; the last time she saw him alive was about half-past 5 o'clock on the previous afternoon (Tuesday) in the yard, playing with his brothers and sisters, some of whom were younger and some older than himself; at 7 o'clock, as he was not at home, she sent his sister to look for him; she came back without him; he did not return home on the Tuesday night; she did not see him again till she saw his dead body being taken from

IN THE WOODS.

A REVERIE.

"A THING of beauty is a joy for ever." Thank you for such a thought, dear, loving, tender John Keats! We thank you in the fulness of our heart, as we sit on the verge of this glade, amid the flowers and the clear, melodious runnels, that you loved so well. We have turned aside from the dusty high-road, and given up our soul to the tender spirit that pervades this shady forest, and to the associations that such an influence may shed upon us. There is sufficient material beneath the shadows of the spreading chestnut and the waving pine for an hour's unalloyed pleasure; and we are satisfied that we can find here "tongues in trees, sermons in stones, books in running brooks, and good in everything."

The flowers are spread around us in the sweetest profusion, all glittering with pearly dew on this June morning. Here the modest woodruff, whiter than snow, peeps from beneath the feathery fern; there the tender daffodil bends in tearful splendour, as if it were drooping in sadness o'er some fairy's grave. Here the last sick-looking primrose clings to the mossy bank, while the wild-violet turns its bright, dewy eye upon it, looking a last farewell. Far as the eye can reach, myriads of hyacinths raise their pale-blue forms above the grass, and seem like a thin, blue stratum of cloud hanging over fairy-land; while here by our side the sweet Narcissus repeats that thrice-beautiful fable, and gazes dreamily at its own graceful yet fading shadow in the crystal stream.

Then there are the humble, yet tender and lovely mosses, threading their lowly way amongst the flowers and grass, forming one of Nature's quiet mercies, and veiling with a hushed tenderness the half-forgotten paths and the dintless rocks.

We see in the loneliness of this dell that Nature never stints herself. Her profusion has something glorious about it, for we feel that this wood, far away in its untrodden tracts, possesses little flower-worlds which no human eye will ever see, yet none the less fragrant and lovely on that account.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

We are glad that such is the case, for were Nature circumscribed to the limits of our narrow observation, she would lose all that infinity of loveliness which she now claims solely on the grounds that she has beauties which never have and never will be seen by the human eye. Moreover, there is a poetic halo lingers around that half-negative, half-forgotten existence of these flowers in the pathless woods. They are beautiful even in their loneliness, with the soft breath of the summer morn kissing the dew from their chalices, the blackbird's note sung o'er them at the fall of eve, and the lustrous stars looking down on them through the silent night.

But the flowers do not comprise the only glory of the woods. We have the delicious harmony of the birds going on from early morn till the close of eve. The blackbird's note, full and clear, is trilled from the bosom of yon chestnut tree; the robin sings his lay from the top of the pheasant hut there, a few yards off; while the thrush answers from the top of the hawthorn bush yonder, beside the rustic gate. Beneath the sombre shadows of an ancient fir-tree the wild dove coos on in a dreamy monotone; while far away, in some unfathomable grove, the cuckoo sends forth its mellow note, coming on us like some dear, half-forgotten song heard again in a dream.

While in the midst of such a scene, our mind is instinctively carried back to those days of Arcadian simplicity when nymphs and dryads sported in the subdued splendour of the woodlands of classic lore—to the days when Pan tuned his pipes in the silvan shades, and when the Graces haunted the cool grottoes by the meandering streams of Thessaly and Thrace.

Then there was a halo about the tangled forest which has never belonged to it since. The Greek poets often sing of woods as special places of sacred seclusion and beauty combined. The house of Circe was in the midst of a labyrnth of trees; the noble Ulysses frequently sought the woodland shades, sometimes for the meditation of future plans, at other times for safety; while the aged and blind Œdipus is brought to repose in the seclusion of a forest, where the nightingale sings in the myrtle groves, and in the "sunless and windless thickets."

Medieval writers, Dante in particular, have quite a different feeling in reference to the woods. We cannot account for this change in any way, unless from the fact that in the middle ages forests had lost their Arcadian simplicity; and that instead of being haunted by imaginary gods and goddesses, and all the poetic associations connected therewith, we have nothing but banditti on the one hand, and wild beasts on the other. This fact would certainly go a great length in disenchanting us with the charms of any forest. Be this as it may, it is an established fact that the writers of the middle ages looked on forests with anything but an agreeable eye. Dante's ideas of a forest are exceedingly repulsive. As a case in point, we have only to refer to the forest scene in the Inferno of his "Divine Comedy." In this case, he cannot express a despair about life more strongly than by saying, that in the beginning of his dark journey through hell, he was lost in the dark and dreary ramifications of a wood so terrible, that even to think or speak of it was a despair so grim and awful, that it was the nearest approach to death that could be conceived. Again, in one of his most intensely weird scenes in his description of hell, he minutely describes a wood, the branches of whose trees were occupied by lost souls, who kept up a doleful and everlasting wail.

As we come down to more modern writers, we find that brighter views are taken of the silvan features of nature. Where Dante would have sent no one but a damned spirit, we find Chaucer and Spenser sending fairies and knights to disport themselves in the sunny gleams that pierce the glades. The immaculate Una and the sportive Sylvia can trip along the dew-bespangled dells under the bright spell of a Spenser or a Chaucer, when the gloomy wand of a Dante would have sent the Florentine spirits through a wailing avenue of the darkest gloom. We cannot account for this vast difference in any other way than by the influences we have already mentioned.

The reaction for the better is very manifest in Spenser, while the bright aspect reaches its highest development through the pen of Shakspeare. He revived the glory of the greenwood in all its Arcadian splendour. Follow Oberon and Titania for a few minutes, and see how you get bathed with the dews of the forest, and lulled by the song of the birds. We fancy we hear the voice of Oberon, in that "Midsummer Night's Dream," call from yon shady dell in that Athenian wood:—

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where ox-lips and the nodding violet grows;
Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine;
There sleeps Titania, some time of the night,
Lulled in these flowers with dances and delight."

Again, we never weary of that sunny splendour which is thrown by the same master-mind on the silvan shades of the Forest of Arden, in his matchless comedy "As You Like it." Who would ever tire wandering by the bubbling runnels that murmur beneath the glorious beeches and oaks which we see so beautifully set before us? With what intense delight do we wander through that forest, now catching a glance of the rosy features, plump and full, of Phebe the shepherdess; now listening to the loud and joyous laugh of Audrey; anon watching the fairy Rosalind and the gentle Celia, as they trip through each bosky dell, or listening to the teachings of the philosophical Jaques, as he lies reclined beneath his hoary oak, and goes over in a practical kind of logic the seven ages of man.

Such, then, was the greenwood of Shakspeare: the greenwood of the days when merry England laughed and sported in the silvan shade; when the bugle-horn sounded for the chase, and when the ruby wine was quaffed to the songs of huntsmen, monks, and archers dressed in Lincoln green. Such scenes were Shakspeare's peculiar joy, and such he loved to paint.

Our later poets abound in passages appreciative of forest scenery. Wordsworth's affection for it was most tender. Shelley's "Alastor" reveals fully the principles of grandeur which can be found in the interminable vistas of a forest; while no one can study poor Keats's "Hyperion" without admiring the exquisite and subdued beauty depicted on the one hand, and shedding tears at the poor dying youth's sympathy for the tender influence of the flowers of the grove on the other.

We bless God for the glade and the forest! Their proper study refines our souls, and makes us endeavour to attain more fully to the Beautiful and True. While they reveal themselves in all their light and shadows to our imagination, they tend to shed upon our soul

"The light that never was on sea or shore,
The consecration of the poet's dream."

—*Chambers.*

INSURANCE BETTER THAN SAVING.—Saving is a good thing, but insuring is better, because insurance makes the saving sure. For instance, for a penny a day a man at thirty may insure his life for £50; but to raise this sum by putting by the same amount in savings would take him nearly thirty-five years. But he may not live ten years, five years, nor even one year. Then the saving is uncertain; but he no sooner assures his life for the £50, no sooner has paid in one small sum, than he has secured the large amount, otherwise beyond his means. Suppose he dies early—perhaps in the first or second year of his policy. A gentleman not long ago died suddenly as he was leaving an insurance office after having paid his first premium, and his family at once received £2000. Let the poor insurer die when he may, sooner or later his widow and bairns are at once entitled to their £50, and that money comes home to the broken hearts of the bereaved ones like a posthumous pledge of the far-seeing affection of the deceased. It embalms his memory in the tender reciprocity of his orphans, that leads them to think all the more lovingly of him who so generously thought of them. The man who does not provide, according to his means, for the future of his family, as well as for their present, does but half his duty by them. It is but a paltry hand-to-mouth fatherhood—bread to-day, and a stone to-morrow, and that nothing softer than a tombstone, whereon the thin scanty fingers of his famished little ones trace a symbol of the cold, thoughtless heart that bequeathed them no better patrimony than their orphanhood. An eligible society for such of the operative class whose callings are of a more than average dangerous kind seems to me to be the "Accidental Death Insurance Company," if I correctly style it. Workmen in most of our leading national trades, especially since the general introduction of machinery and steam power, are constantly liable to frightful mutilations, to noxious vapours, and to sundry kinds of death. The philanthropic enterprise of the age, embodying the commercial element with its philanthropy, in the form of such a society as the above, has extended the shield of its protection over the mangled body, and of its indemnification to the representatives of the lifeless corpse of the workman. It invites such men's attention to a set of proposals which can be disregarded only at the peril of their own interests. It tells the working classes of insurances which may be easily effected against loss of employment or of wages, salaries, or of other kinds of income, such loss arising from sudden death or disability caused by an accident. By the payment of eight shillings a year, that is, only eightpence a month, or something less than twopence a week, the workman may secure himself, in case of accidents, ten shillings a week so long as he is disabled, one pound for medical attendance, or £50 payable to his family should the casualty prove fatal. Or by the payment of fifteen shillings a year—only one shilling and threepence a month, or less than fourpence a week—a man may insure himself double the amount under similar conditions as before stated. He may further insure, if he pleases, a deferred annuity (*i.e.*, a sort of purchased pension, to begin at a certain age, as agreed on, to continue from that date until death). Thus a man at the age of thirty years may secure a payment of ten pounds per annum, to begin when he reaches the age of fifty, by saving, instead of squandering, about threepence a day. In other words, if a man deny himself a pint of ale a day for twenty years, he will thereby secure himself ten pounds a year as long as he lives, and live all the longer for the abstinence by which he saved the means of supporting, as well as prolonging, his life. —*Golden Hours.*

It appears from the Bishop of Manchester's observations respecting Paris in his late sermon at Radcliffe that he confidently expects Paris to be destroyed. Splendid and beautiful as that city is architecturally, he said, social and political immorality had long been eating at its heart, so that it had become a moral plague-spot in Europe. His lordship desired "to avoid sitting in judgment over the unfortunate city," but, notwithstanding this desire, he could not help likening it to the cities of the plain which in old days were destroyed by a judgment of Heaven. As to whether the instruments of judgment were fire and brimstone or shot and shell in his (the Bishop's) opinion mattered little; the effect was the same in both cases. On this point the Bishop is right; shot and shell are in fact fire and brimstone; and there is not a doubt that the effect they can produce on buildings and individuals is most destructive; but there is one little difference in the case of Paris and the cities to which the Bishop adverted that he appears to have overlooked. In the latter case the fire and brimstone destroyed the people whose conduct invoked the judgment, whereas in Paris the shot and shell may burn and batter down the splendid and beautiful architecture which the Bishop admires, but will not reach the demi-monde or the Imperialists, to whom the Bishop evidently alluded when he spoke of the social and political immorality of the city, inasmuch as the former have been removed and the latter fled from the place before the commencement of the siege. Moreover, if the Bishop's theory is correct, and buildings in which wickedness is committed are doomed to destruction, while the individuals who commit the wickedness may avoid the peril by departure, it is evident that the sins of the tenant are visited on the landlord. The wicked, by constantly shifting their quarters, may escape in this world the punishment due to their crimes, which will fall either on the owners of the houses they have occupied or on the insurance companies. These, if the Bishop is right in his views, would be quite justified in asking an extra premium on vice.

RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AND THE POLES.—The newspapers of Russia and Prussia, which up to the beginning of the present war, were never tired of repeating that the Polish nationality is a political nuisance, the extirpation of which would be a benefit to the world, seem now to think the Poles may be of some use after all. A short time ago we published an analysis of a remarkable article in the *Moscow Gazette* which recommended Russia to seek the assistance of the Poles for its protection against Prussia; and since then several Berlin papers have seriously maintained that the only real friend of the Poles in Europe is Germany, and that it is to her alone that they must look for the recovery of their independence. If we are to believe theBerlin correspondent of the *Kray*, a Polish paper published at Cracow, Count Bismarck wishes to persuade the Poles that he holds the same view. This correspondent quotes a conversation between the Count and a Pole of Gallicia, in which the former is represented as having stated that a war between Russia and Prussia is only a question of time; that "after securing her position on the Rhine, Prussia must take up the cause of the Baltic provinces;" and that, in order to be free to labour at her internal development, Prussia must re-establish Poland as a separate State between herself and Russia." According to a letter in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, however, Count Bismarck tells the Russians a very different story. The *Gazette* of the 8th instant publishes, from a source whose trustworthiness it guarantees, a report of a conversation between the Count and "a Russian citizen." This time it is stated that the Count declared the Baltic provinces "would be of no use to Germany, and only bring on her the eternal hostility of Russia," adding with a characteristic touch of sarcasm, that "the Baltic barons would probably not like the Prussian Constitution with Lettish and Esthonian electors." As to Poland, the *Gazette* reports Count Bismarck to have observed that Germany would go hand in hand with Russia. These reassuring statements do not, however, seem to meet with much credit in the Russian press, which is pretty unanimous in demanding more material guarantees for the protection of Russia from German aggression. *Sudebni Wiestnik*, a paper the general tone of which is very friendly to Germany, proposes that Russia should be compensated for Prussia's acquisitions by the cession to her of Memel and the right bank of the Niemen—a suggestion which has raised a storm of indignation in the German press. A Hamburg journal, the *Borsenhalle*, expresses itself very strongly on this proposal, declaring that it would be impossible for Germany to cede an inch of German soil to any foreign Power. To this the *Moscow Gazette* retorts that the only reason why Russia refrains from asking for any such acquisitions is that she does not wish to give an example of a policy of conquest, which should now be given up by all civilized nations. This is certainly quite a new sentiment for a Russian paper, and is the more creditable to the *Moscow Gazette*, as it is only a few months ago that it published the famous articles of General Fadieyeff, openly urging Russia to make war on Austria as a preliminary to the acquisition of Constantinople. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.—As it is announced on authority that her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is about to give her hand in marriage to Lord Lorne, the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, it may be well to remind our readers that the marriage of Royalty with a subject, though common enough in some previous centuries, has been illegal during the last 100 years, except the Royal personage intending to contract such a marriage has received for it the special sanction of the Sovereign. This was stringently laid down in what is known as the Royal Marriage Act (12 George III., cap. 11), which was passed in 1772, at the instance of King George III., who was indignant at the marriage of his brother, William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, in 1766, with the widow of Earl Waldegrave, and illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole. His brother, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, in like manner had offended the king by his marriage in 1771, with Lady Anne Luttrell, daughter of the Earl of Carhampton, and widow of Mr. Christopher Horton, of Catton Hall, Derbyshire. It is well known that the late Duke of Sussex braved his father's displeasure, and, in defiance of that enactment, went through the ceremony of marriage with the late Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, first at Rome in April, 1793, and again at St. George's Hanover-square, after the publication of banns, on the 5th of December following. His Royal Highness, having been left a widower, married, secondly, Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin, a daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran, now Duchess of Inverness. In the like manner George IV., while Prince of Wales, is said to have contracted a secret marriage with the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert; but in none of the above cases was the Royal sanction given to the union. In the previous century King James II. had married as his first wife Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the Lord Chancellor Clarendon; but previously to that time no member of the Royal Family of England, strictly speaking, had contracted a marriage with a subject since the reign of Henry VIII. The Princess, whose full baptismal names are Louisa Caroline Alberta, sixth child and fourth daughter of her Majesty, was born on the 18th of March, 1848, so that she is now in her 23rd year. Lord Lorne, the fortunate bridegroom elect, is nearly three years older, having been born on the 6th of August, 1845, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; he has sat in the Liberal interest for Argyllshire since 1868, and he was formerly captain in the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers.

A NAVAL EXPERIMENT.—In November last, off Portsmouth Dockyard, at 4 p.m., on board H.M.S. Monarch, Captain Commerell, V.C., C.B., an experiment of a singular nature was tried, viz., the bringing up of the anchor from under water by an instrument called a "Shark's-jaw Grab," fastened to the end of a pennant, with the object of catting it and bringing it in without the use of the cat-hook, or having to send a man "over the bows" to serve the cat at the hawsehole. The intention, as we understand, is that it is to be always in position, so as to be able to apply it whenever the anchor shall be a-peak, and the cable "up-and-down." When it is made to act, the jaw opens and runs down the cable to the anchor ring, which, by the action of the pennant, it is made to grab by the closing of the two crooked levers which form the jaw which seizes the anchor. As the pennant is laid over or rove through the cat-head roller, so soon as a strain is put upon it, the anchor is brought plumb to the cat-head, by which means the contingency known as "foulling the forefoot" is hindered. The labour of hauling up, also, from the weight being brought up over the cat-head roller, instead of being dragged up through the hawse-hole, is reduced by the absence of the friction now generated by the grating of the cable loaded with the weight of the anchor over the surface and across the edge of the hawse-hole. But whatever the advantage to the maritime world in reduction of wear-and-tear, and in facility in handling the anchor by the introduction of this instrument, it is by the able seaman that its benefit will be most sensibly felt, as in future it will never be necessary to have recourse to the dangerous, not to say at times cruel, process of sending a man over the bows in desperate weather to serve the cat,—the act, hitherto essential, by which so many lives have been sacrificed in the needful service of the ship. It is to Mr. Glover, the owner of the steam yacht Mayflower, that the sea-going public is indebted for this valuable application of mechanical device to the service of their ships, and it is satisfactory to note that the value of the discovery is enhanced by the facility with which the instrument is worked, and the certainty of its action is realised.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

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Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Crosker
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BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

MUSIC.—W. H. PALING has just received ex Sobraon a large stock of MASSES and CATHOLIC MUSIC in NOVELLO'S EDITIONS.
6 of the War Songs of Germany, 9d.
All the numbers of Boosey's Cabinet, from 1 to 146, 1s 3d each.
All the War Music, Songs, Dances, and Pieces.

NEW SONGS.
Only an Ivy Leaf, 2s; A Lost Chord, 2s; Marseillaise Hymn, 2s; Pilgrims of the Night, 1s; Far Away, 2s., &c., &c.
BOOSEY'S MINIATURE OPERAS for PIANOFORTE,
Price, 9d each.
MARTHA, NORMA, LUCIA, SONNAMBULA, TROVATORE, and RIGOLETTO.
W. H. PALING, 335, GEORGE-STREET, corner of Wynyard-street.

THE BIRDS WERE TELLING ONE ANOTHER, new song, composed by Henry Smart, 2s, J. READING and SON.

PILGRIMS of the Night, 1s 6d; Ring the Bell, Watchman, 1s; Rhine Watch, 1s 6d. CLARKE.

CHEAP MUSIC, Popular Songs, Dance Music, Pianoforte Pieces, 10,000, at 9d. Clarke, 23, Hunter-street.

A CHOICE assortment of plain and fancy NOTE PAPER and Envelopes just opened, at COOKE'S.

DAY-BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, and every description of Account-Books, cheap, at COOKE'S.

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FIELD EXERCISE and EVOLUTIONS of INFANTRY.—New revised edition, with numerous plates, price 1s 6d, or post free 1s 10d. F. and E. COLE, 380 and 382, George-street, only place of business.

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PIANOS for SALE, by easy instalments.—W. H. PALING, late of Wynyard-square, REMOVED to 335, George-street, has a great variety of Pianos and Harmoniums in stock, and is able to offer them on very advantageous terms. W. H. PALING, 335, George-street, corner of Wynyard-street.

BROADWOOD and SONS' PIANOFORTES for SALE. Allan, Street, and Norton, Macquarie-place.

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TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties. (Not Widow Welsh's.) Consultation at residence. Letters attended to. The pills by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-st. South, near Albion-st.

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HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

DISINFECTANT for Household Drains, &c., in bottles, 2s 6d each. A. J. Watt and Co., 532 and 534, George-street.

BOTANIC CREAM for nourishing and promoting growth of hair. A. J. Watt and Co., 532, 534, Geo.-st.

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GENUINE German SELTZER WATER, just landed. SENIOR, Chemist to his Excellency the Governor.

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J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	Tweed dresses	1	11	worth	4	6
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	Checked mohairs	3	11	"	5	9
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J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	Spotted delaines	3	11	"	5	11
	French ginghams	3	11	"	7	6
	Print dresses	0	6	"	1	9
	French camlets	0	7½	"	1	0
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	Check camlets	10	6	"	21	0
	Blue mohairs	0	6½	"	1	0
	French delaines	0	9½	"	1	9
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J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	White shirts	4	9	"	7	6
	Gauntlet gloves	0	6½	"	1	6
	Satin ribbon	0	3½	"	0	7½
	Bonnet ribbons	0	1	"	0	6
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	New trimmings	0	1	"	0	4
	Silk fringes	0	1	"	0	3
	Horrockses' longcloths, 6½d yard					
	72-inch white sheeting, 12½d ditto					
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	4-4 Dutch carpet, 8½d ditto					
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	A choice lot French flowers, cheap					
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Balmoral crape, 1s 6d	Black silks, 2s 11d
Black alpaca, 9½d	Black silks, 3s 6d
Black lustre, 1s	Crape collars, 8½d
Crape trimmings, 2½d	Table damask, 1s 6½d
Superior holland, 8½d	Table napkins, 7½d
Damask cloths, 2s 11d	White quilts, 5s 11d
Nursery diaper, 4s 11d	White sheeting, 1s 3d
Mosquito net, 8½d	Fringed towels, 1s
Grey sheeting, 10½d	Pine longcloth, 6½d
White calico, 4d	Bed tick, 6½d
Swiss curtains, 7s 6d pair	Lace curtains, 10s 6d
Elegant curtains, 21s	White marcella, 1s
Cambric handkerchiefs, 3½d	Linen drill, 1s
Fine gambroon, 10½d	Turkish towels, 1s 6d
Glasscloth, 8½d	German fringes, only 3½d.
White muslins, 10s 6d	

CAMBRIC EDGINGS and Insertions, a fresh lot opened this day, cheap, at JAY'S.

PURE ALPACA LUSTRES, opened this day, one case, at half-price. JAY'S, 82, King-street.

FANCY Silk Trimmings, new goods, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 1s 11d dozen. MACKAY'S, near King-street.

LADIES' Camisoles, neatly trimmed, from 2s; tucked skirts, 1s 11d; ditto, 3s 9d. MACKAY'S, George-st.

FANCY Dresses, 4s 11d; ladies' Josephine, 3s 9d; new shapes in hats, MACKAY'S, 363, George-street.

P. F. DALTON, HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 90, KING-STREET,
is now offering the remaining portion of his Summer Stock at less than half-price.

Black silk jackets, from 9s 6d to 21s; very rich ditto ditto, elegantly trimmed, from 30s to 3 guineas; grenadine and lace jackets and fichus, at less than half-price; children's silk jackets, 7s 11d; black and white llama and lustre jackets, from 4s 11d; grenadine and lace shawls, reduced to half-price.
Enormous reduction in dresses, printed lustres, and alpacas, fast colours, 4s 11d the full dress.
Mohair and grenadine dresses, 4s 11d and 5s 11d; all dress materials reduced equally low; printed muslin dresses, 2s 11d and 3s 11d, fast colours; white muslin dresses, richly braided, half-price; print wrappers, at very low prices; millinery bonnets and trimmed hats, at half-price; untrimmed hats, in all the new shapes and colours, very cheap; boys' hats, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d.
Parachutes and umbrellas, from 3s 11d to 8s 11d.
Hosiery, ribbons, laces, collars and cuffs, ties, and fancy goods of every description reduced in price.
Household drapery of every description at reduced prices; good stout grey and white calico, 3½d to 4½d.
A splendid assortment of prints from 4½d to 8½d, warranted to wash well.
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HARDY, BROTHERS' Cheap Hall and Library Furniture.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Cheap Gilt Pier Glasses.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Handsome Drawing-room Ornaments, cheap.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Best Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, cheap.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Brass and Iron Bedsteads, cheap.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Children's Cots, cheap.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Hair and Pulu Mattresses.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Blankets, Quilts, and Bedding of every description.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Best Electroplated-ware and Cutlery, cheap.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Handsome Dinner and Dessert Services, cheap.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Cheap Tea and Breakfast Services.
HARDY, BROTHERS' 1000 Choice Engravings, cheap.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Cut Glassware cheap.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Complete Kitchen Requisites.
HARDY, BROTHERS' Cheap second-hand Mangles.
HARDY, BROTHERS, Auctioneers, Valuators, and Importers, beg to inform country buyers, and parties furnishing, that their Show Rooms are replete with every desirable requisite for complete house-furnishing, suitably adapted to the requirements of large or small houses.
Note the address.
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, first-rate FURNITURE; in use only 14 months. Apply to Mercator, HERALD Office.

FURNITURE, at the very lowest rates. J. B. NORTH and CO., Brokers, 380, George-street.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING MACHINES.—The only reliable cheap Machines in the world.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock Stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common sense" Chain Stitch, £3.
Packet complete with fittings in strong cases.
Sole Agents—M. MOSS, and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' celebrated Family Sewing-machine, price £8. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

A. LOCK and CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, 152, Russell-street, MELBOURNE.
Agents for New South Wales—
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Awarded Silver Medal, Sydney Exhibition, 1870.

FOR SALE, a patent MANGLE, to be sold cheap. Apply Post-office, Pyrmont.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d. Gold Spectacles, with pebbles, £2; Silver £1. Smee's Optometer, in use for exact vision. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

TOYS, Dolls, Games, Puzzles, at LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar, 472, George-street.

LUSTRES, Vases, Ornaments, and Fancy Articles, at LEMAIRE'S, Bazaar, George-st., opp. Markets.

CHAMPAGNE Vineyard Proprietor's BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents.

ALBURY WINES for SALE, by STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents of James T. Fallon, Macquarie-place.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents on the most favourable terms.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

M. B. FOSTER and SON'S ALE (Bass's), PORTER (Guinness's).
On SALE, recent shipments, in fine condition.
JOHN BLACK and CO., Sole Agents, 64, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BASS No. 3.—New brew, to land ex Patriarch.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FINEST ENGLISH ALE (in 2 gallon jars), 7s each, with 3s 6d added

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

MITTAGONG RAILWAY STATION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, at a REMARKABLY LOW PRICE, to close an account, the following FARMS, including Orchard and Garden Lands, favourably situated for the growth of all the English fruits and vegetables :—

a.	r.	p.	
404	3	24	adjoining Oak Grange (Mr. Joy's) ; price 20s per acre
149	2	24	opposite Oak Grange and close to Rush's
56	2	0	railway platform ; price 20s per acre.

TERMS—5s per acre, cash deposit ; the balance in equal instalments of 5s per acre, in 3, 5, and 7 years from date of sale, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
TITLE—Torrens's Act.
ALSO 73 ACRES (less portion taken for railway purposes), adjoining Mr. Joy's estate ; price £30.

*** These farms are on the Great Southern Road, within one or two miles from the Railway Station, Mittagong. The position from its altitude favourably adapt them for the successful growth of all description of cereals as well as the growth of English fruits and vegetables. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, winter apples, &c., flourish luxuriantly and attain great perfection.
For plans and further particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the BRISBANE TANNERY, situate about four miles from the city, and a quarter of a mile from the river.
The freehold consists of about 35 acres, with a never-failing supply of pure fresh water.
The plant is of the most complete character, capable of working 100 hides per week, all the year round, and is in excellent condition, being all quite new.
Terms easy, to suit purchasers.
For particulars apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.,
York-street, Sydney ; or to
E. GOERTZ and CO.,
Eagle-street,
Brisbane.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
FOR SALE,
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
situate in Queen-street, Auckland, New Zealand,
KEESING, DOITCH, and KEESING'S
DRAPERY and CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
originally erected by D. Graham and Co., at a cost of £14,000.

This property has a frontage of 52 feet to Queen-street, and faces the Bank of New Zealand. 26 feet of this frontage consists of a brick building 81 feet in depth and three stories high. The remaining 26 feet frontage is occupied by a wooden building two stories high, communicating with the adjoining brick building ; also a large brick dwelling-house in rear of the above. The situation is unequalled in the city of Auckland, being the best spot, and on the leading business side of Queen-street.
If not purchased for the drapery or other trades, these premises are suitable for a bank or any other public institution.
For photograph, plan, terms, and full particulars, apply to
MOSES MOSS, Esq., Sydney ; or to
KEESING, DOITCH, and KEESING,
Drapers, &c., Queen-street,
Auckland, New Zealand.

TO BUTCHERS.—A first-class Butchering ESTABLISHMENT, together with everything connected with the trade. A good Family and Shipping connection ; book debts at valuation. This is well worthy of notice, as the premises and machinery are admirably (which may be inspected) adapted for carrying on an extensive business, and will be positively sold, either private or by public auction, by the end of this month.
C. BATES and CO., 155, Pitt-street.

BLUE MOUNTAINS.—To be SOLD, or LET at a low rent, the HOUSE at Bowenfells, lately in the occupation of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, with 10 acres of garden, &c. Suitable for a boarding-house or as the residence of a medical man. Apply to Mr. W. P. M'DERMOTT, Auctioneer, &c., Hartley ; or to TUCKER and CO., 379, George-street.

FOR SALE, ENMORE, detached 7 room COTTAGE, large garden, fruit trees and shrubs. Ample stabling and out-offices. Terms liberal. G. LANGHORNE, Enmore Road, Newtown Station.

FOR SALE, those admirably-situated PREMISES, No. 90, South Head Road, one of the busiest parts of the city.
They are offered for sale solely on account of the proprietor retiring from business.
Apply to Mr. THOMAS LAW, on the premises.

FOR SALE, a four-roomed COTTAGE and kitchen ; plenty good water. Mr. BARDAN, Enmore Road.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—For SALE, License, Fixtures, Furniture, and Goodwill of an Hotel ; one of the best stands in town. Apply by letter V. W. G., HERALD Office.

PUBLICAN'S LICENSE for SALE, cheap. C. H. May, 109, Elizabeth-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
1135 well-bred store bullocks, 2½ to 7 years old
200 ditto ditto cows, ditto.
Travelling from Queensland, via Moonie and Walgett.
The undersigned are prepared to treat with buyers for delivery at Dubbo or elsewhere, as may be agreed.
BRUNKER and SPARKE,
Stock and Station Agents,
East Maitland.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—An extensive and well-situated STATION, in the Burnett district, Queensland, very lightly stocked.
BRUNKER and SPARKE,
Stock and Station Agents,
East Maitland.

AUCTION SALES.

Clothing, Drapery, Tweeds, Boots, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily ; and at Camperdown, say afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fresh Horses.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 head of useful young horses, just from the country, in first-rate condition and subject to trials.

Fresh Country Horses.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from J. M'Alister, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 2.30 o'clock,
30 head of very superior horses, consisting of heavy draught and light harness horses, also first-class hackneys and match pairs.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 2 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs from G. S. Loder, Esq.
20 ditto ditto T. Drake, Esq.
40 ditto ditto W. Baker, Esq.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at his Yards at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
153 head of very prime bullocks, in lots, from his noted station, Gundamaine.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. W. Cameron, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
175 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, represented very ripe and prime.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. W. Davenport, Esq., to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
150 prime fat wethers
40 ditto ditto lambs, per train.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock,
100 head prime fat cattle, from his noted fattening station, Mungyer.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Stephen Scholey, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 19th January, at half-past 3 o'clock,
116 head prime fat cattle, represented as very choice.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 19th January, at half-past 3 o'clock,
100 head prime fat cattle from his noted Mungyer station.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.

At 11 o'clock sharp,
Fat calves, fat lambs, fat pigs (corn fed), suckers, and poultry.

Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) very prime fat calves, from J. V. Cooper, Esq., Willeroo
Ten (10) ditto ditto, star brand, from Mount Broughton, Sutton Forest
Forty (40) prime fat lambs, from J. J. Warren, Esq., Berrima
Forty (40) ditto ditto, from R. M'Innis, Esq., Picton
One hundred (100) corn-fed porkers, from Picton, Camden, and Oaks
Fifty (50) ditto ditto, from the Clarence River.

Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Depot, 763, George-street South, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY,
Milch cows, springers, dry and fat cattle.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers
40 prime fat ewes, J. M. Antill, Esq.
40 ditto ditto lambs, ditto.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, at a quarter past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

CONTINUATION SALE from 9th instant.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
The remaining pledges, pawned with Mr. T. Peters, consisting of clothing, theatrical dresses, jewellery, and sundries.—Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 20th January.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, &c.

MEADOWCROFT and CO. have received instructions from Mrs. Weir to sell, on the premises, Nos. 242 and 244, Castlereagh-street, on the above date,
The whole of her household furniture, comprising sideboard, chiffoniere, safes, lounge, sofas, about 15 bedsteads and bedding, washstands and ware, tables, chairs, platedware, china, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash,

Notice. Notice. Notice.

GOSPER and MOSES will have a prime lot of Calves, Fat and Store Pigs, for FRIDAY'S sale.

TWO DAYS' CONTINUATION SALE
of Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Sterling Silver, Rings, &c., &c.

By order of the Executors in an Intestate Estate.

THIS DAY, Thursday, January 19th, and
TO-MORROW, Friday, January 20th.

Highly Important to Jewellers
Gold and Silver Smiths
Private Gentlemen
Racing, Rifle, and Yacht Clubs, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock prompt, each day,
Ladies' and gent's gold watches, best makers
Gent's silver hunting watches, ditto
Gold brooches, set with real stones
Eardrops, rings, lockets
Ladies' long and gent's albert chains
Eye-glasses, spectacles
Diamond rings, pins, brooches, &c.
Also,
Sterling silver drinking mugs and cups
Yachting and rifle cups
Racing cup, cost originally in London 50 guineas.
Terms, cash.
☞ As in all the previous sales in the above estate, every line will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

Barrett's celebrated Tobaccoes.

Large and Important Unreserved Clearing Sale, to close accounts for the outgoing mail.

At Campbell's Bond, on THURSDAY, January 19, at 11 o'clock.

Under instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.

12 Quarter-tierces Twist
21 Half-tierces ditto
Cases, Half-pounds
and
Aromatics,
of the finest quality and Manufacture.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Campbell's Bond, THIS DAY, January 19, at 11 o'clock sharp,
12 quarter-tierces Barrett's twist
21 half-tierces ditto ditto
Half-pounds and aromatics,
of choice make and highly favoured brands.
To close accounts.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Lighters—Princess, and Frances.
Now lucratively engaged in the Parramatta River Carrying Trade.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, January 19th, at 12 o'clock,
The Lighter Princess, of 24 tons
and
Frances, of 14 tons.
These vessels, now in excellent running order, are to be seen every alternate day at Struth's Wharf, and are constantly at work.
Full particulars and terms at sale.

Fore-and-Aft Schooner COMET,
a handy vessel, of 40 tons burthen, now in excellent order and condition.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, January 19, at 12 o'clock,
The fine-fast sailing schooner Comet, just undergone a thorough overhaul within the last five months. Is ready for sea, being well found in every requisite.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Brigantine WALRUS.

On account of whom it may concern.

Together with Cargo of Pine.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, January 19, at 12 o'clock,
The schooner Walrus, of 90 tons register, wrecked on the north spit Richmond River Heads, together with standing and running rigging, spars, masts, yards, anchors, chains, &c., &c.
Also,
Cargo of squared pine, upwards of 50,000 feet.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

FINE NEW CONGOUS.

The entire Cargo of the Brig
ZISKA, from Foochow,
with a fine selection of superior new Congous, comprising—
1225 Chests
2101 Half-chests
404 Boxes,
for Positive Sale, at the City Mart, on
FRIDAY, January 20th, at 11 o'clock,
under instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.

Sample Packages now landed and on view at the Rooms, where every facility will be afforded the Trade for liquoring the various chops.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, January 18, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the brig Ziska, from Foochow, comprising
1225 chests finest Kaisow congou
2101 half-chests ditto ditto
404 boxes ditto ditto.

Full particulars in cards,
Terms, liberal,

BOILER RIVETS.

First time to be offered 11 o'clock sharp.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, January 20th, at 11 o'clock,
50 packages boiler rivets, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, and 1½ inch.
Particulars at sale.
In lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock.
At Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.'s Stores, Hunter-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
Choice Breakfast Congou
TEAS
ex Johanna Maria, Captain Schutt, from Foo Chow.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, January 19th, at 11 o'clock,
The damaged portion of the cargo of fine teas ex Johanna Maria
Consisting of—
181 chests
106 half-chests
40 boxes.
Particulars at sale.
Terms cash.

JOULE'S STONE ALE.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

Under instructions from the Agents, Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

The whole of their Stock, consisting of
102 Hogsheads, ex Cape Clear
41 Ditto ditto, Ann Royden.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
At the Argyle Stores.

TO PUBLICANS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at the Argyle Stores, THIS DAY, January 19th, at 3 o'clock,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,
in lots to suit the trade,
143 HOGSHEADS JOULE'S CELEBRATED STONE ALE.
Terms, liberal.

On FRIDAY, 20th January, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Ex Carlisle Castle,
14 CASES ENAMELLED SLATE MANTELPIECES.
8-inch Pier Capped Black
9 ditto ditto ditto ditto
10 ditto ditto ditto ditto
7 ditto ditto ditto Malachite and Granite
8 ditto ditto ditto Rouge Royal
9 ditto ditto ditto Lumachelle
10 ditto ditto ditto Truss Black
12 ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Young and Lark.

To Builders, Marble Masons, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Young and Lark to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day,
Ex Carlisle Castle,
14 cases enamelled slate mantelpieces.
Terms at sale.

FANCY PIGEONS.

On SATURDAY, 21st January, at 1 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

THE LARGE COLLECTION of FANCY PIGEONS of Jabez Brown, Esq., consisting of
Runts, Pouters
English and Antwerp Carriers
Baldheads, Beards
Barbs, Jacobins
and various other varieties.

To Pigeon Fanciers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Jabez Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 21st January, at 1 o'clock,
His valuable collection of fancy pigeons, acknowledged by competent judges to be the finest in the colony.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, 25th January, at 11 o'clock,
At the Residence of Thomas Hill, Esq., 103, William-street.
Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

THE WHOLE OF HIS ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

To Furniture Brokers, Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Thomas Hill, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 103, William-street, on WEDNESDAY, 25th January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

Preliminary Notice.

On an early day.
On the Premises, No. 87, York-street.

THE WHOLE OF THE EXTENSIVE STOCK-IN-TRADE
of
TYPE
PRINTING MATERIALS
ALBION PRESSES
IRON SAFE
CRAB WINCH and CHAIN
OFFICE FITTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

To Newspaper Proprietors, Printers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Sharwood and Co. (who are retiring from business) to sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 87, York-street, on an early day,
The whole of the stock of type, printing materials, presses, office fittings, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
Catalogues will be duly issued.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.
Drapery
Clothing
Hats, &c.
Now landing ex Sobraon.

Days of Sale, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW 19th and 20th instant, commencing at 11 a.m. each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
A large assortment of useful goods, comprising—
Grey sheetings and domestics
White linen and cotton sheetings
Longcloths
Rough and dressed hollands
Prints and ginghams
Gambroons and checks
Fancy dress materials
Alpaccas, marls
Coburgs, reps
Light fancy tweeds
Black union cloths
Black does
Gents' superior clothing
Boys' ditto
Mole trousers, men's, boys', and youths'
White and regatta shirts
Crimean and venetian ditto
Hosiery, mercery, &c.
Terms at sale.

Imperial Tapes
Blocked Chinese Tapes
Imperial Tapes, in boxes.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases of the above goods, just landed ex Sobraon.
Terms at sale.

Brussels Carpet Bags.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
1 case best Brussels carpet bags
Assorted sizes.
Terms at sale.

Fine Contract Mattings.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
100 rolls 4-4 white and checked mattings.
Terms at sale.

French Felt Hats.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, at 11 a.m.,
2 cases fine French felt hats, assorted.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 19th January.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Just landed in splendid order ex Sobraon.

To the Trade, Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed in first-rate condition ex Sobraon, comprising most lines required by the trade in
Ladies'
Gents'
Girls', and
Children's
Boots and shoes.
A small invoice of the celebrated SW lasting boots plain and toe-caps
Also,
Empty shoe trunks, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal at sale.
Time—11 o'clock prompt.
The auctioneer has been instructed positively to sell every line put up.
Without reserve.

FRIDAY, January 20th, 1871.

Important Positive Sale of
SEGARS,
At the Australian Bond.

To close accounts prior to the departure of the mail.

To Tobacconists, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Australian Bonded Stores, on FRIDAY, January 20th, 1871, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 case La Verdadera
1 ditto Portogos
2 ditto Sir Robert Peel
1 ditto Cammera de Suros
2 ditto La Perla
2 ditto Espanza
5 ditto La Marina.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE,
By Order of the Mortgagee.

BRISBANE WATER.
20 ACRE FARM on the JILLIBY JILLIBY CREEK, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

TITLE, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 25TH JANUARY,
All that farm containing by admeasurement twenty acres more or less situate at BRISBANE WATER, on JILLIBY JILLIBY CREEK (a branch of Wyong Creek), County of NORTHUMBERLAND, and known as James Freeman's grant. The land is fenced in and partly cleared, and there is a four roomed slabbed hut, erected on the land.
☞ The instructions for sale are imperative, and the land will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES, WOOLLAHRA.

Absolute Sale of Freehold Land.
Title under Torrens' Act, or
Land Titles Office.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the executor of the late Mr. Charles Scott to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
6 Allotments, each 20 feet frontage to the upper South Head Road, with a depth of 100 feet to a road at the rear. These lots are on the top of the hill above Mr. Cuff's property, bounded on the west, by enclosed land belonging to Mr. Ireland.
4 Allotments, fronting Wallis-street—bounded on the east, by enclosed ground, a little to the westward of Kenilworth Lodge. The frontage of these lots is 24 feet 9 inches each to Wallis-street, the same to a road forming the northern boundary, the depth being 117 feet.
2 Allotments at corner of Moncur and John streets, each 23 feet 6 inches to Moncur-street, the depth being 108 feet 9 inches.
4 Allotments on the west side of Moncur-street, being lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, in block E, between John-street and Wallis-street ; frontage 23 feet 6 inches each, depth 109 feet.
4 Allotments on the west side of Moncur-street, each 25 feet frontage, by a depth of 104 feet, between John-street and Piper-street, in block D.
2 Allotments in the same block, having a frontage of 27 feet 6 inches each, to Eliza-street, and 84 feet deep ; between John and Piper streets.
5 Allotments on the north side of Piper-street, commencing 100 feet east of Eliza-street, each having 20 feet frontage to Piper-street, by a depth of 108 feet, a little more or less, to a reserved road at the rear, these are numbered 61 to 65 inclusive, in block B.
☞ The executor of the Estate, is desirous to dispose of the unsold portions of this land, and has instructed the Auctioneer to sell every lot he may submit to public competition.
Plans can be seen at the Auction Room, or in the Land Titles Office.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of THAME, WALKER, and CO.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Frederick Humphery, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
The interest of the Official Assignee in certain
GOLD-MINING LEASES,
situated at the Upper Meroo, Windeyer.
This interest comprises a large share in several first-class claims, which have yielded good returns, are well situated, and worth the attention of parties interested in mining matters. The claims are known as the Lucknow, Dingdong, and some others held in conjunction with Mr. Alexander Brown, of the Upper Meroo.
Also,
The interest of the Assignee in certain Quartz Reef Claims, situated at Cape River, Cleveland Bay, Queensland.
These claims are considered valuable, being situated in a good gold-field. The large returns from this locality make it a most desirable investment for capitalists. This is held in conjunction with Mr. W. F. Lloyd.

In the Separate Estate of RICHARD THAME.
10 shares in the Cargo United Quarts Crushing Company
2 shares in the Great Western Undaunted Gold Mining Company
50 shares in the Mitchell's Creek Gold Mining Company
2 shares in the Sydney Suburban Building Company.

In the Separate Estate of WILLIAM WALKER.
25 shares in the Mitchell's Creek Gold Mining Company
5 shares in the Mulloon Copper Mining Company, now working satisfactorily, with a large quantity of ore above ground.

☞ Some further particulars may be had on application to the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

In the Estate of Liphman Menser.

LAND AT HASLEM CREEK.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Frederick Humphery, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, at noon,
An allotment of land, containing 1 acre, being No. 8 on the plan of the proposed township of St. Joseph, situated around the Haslem Creek Railway Station.
The allotment has a frontage of 2 chains to John-street by a depth of 5 chains, on the north side of the Railway line, directly opposite the station, with only one allotment between it and the station.
Plan and title may be seen at the Auction Room.
Terms, cash.

In the Assigned Estate of Messrs. Audsley and Penzer.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Trustee of the above estate to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th January, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
☞ The first lot to be offered,
Sundry uncollected book debts, as per list to be exhibited at the time of sale, and which may be inspected at the Auction Room on Tuesday, 24th instant.
Terms, cash.

KENILWORTH HOUSE, WOOLLAHRA.

MIDWAY BETWEEN PADDINGTON AND WAVERLEY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, 25th January.

Those HANDSOME and WELL-FINISHED HOUSES, Nos. 1 and 2, KENILWORTH LODGE, faithfully built in the SWISS STYLE, under the immediate superintendence of an experienced architect, for his own especial use, without regard to cost, and finished in the most complete manner, combining elegance with durability, the interior fittings being handsome and unique.
The SITE cannot be surpassed for its commanding views, healthy position, and convenient situation, which must be seen to be appreciated.
*** Intending purchasers are, therefore, invited to inspect prior to day of sale, as a view will do more than any description can possibly give. Cards for admission may be obtained by applying to the auctioneer.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, January 25th, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
The TWO SEMI-DETACHED SWISS-BUILT HOUSES, so arranged as to be capable of being converted into ONE LARGE COMMODIOUS FAMILY MANSION, the situation being the very PICK of the POINT PIPER ESTATE; having a frontage to the South Head Road, directly opposite the WATER RESERVE, at the junction of Ocean-street, leading into the Lower SOUTH HEAD ROAD, commanding an uninterrupted view of BOTANY, RANDWICK, the GREAT PACIFIC, and the Western or BLUE MOUNTAINS.
THE NORTHERN VIEW embraces those beautiful and picturesque Nooks and Points for which the Harbour of Port Jackson is so celebrated, the North Head, Lighthouse, Flagstaff, Manly Beach, the Heads of Broken Bay, and the City, comprising, in fact, one of the most complete and charming PANORAMIC VIEWS IN THE COLONY.
THE HOUSES are substantially built of stone, and slated, each containing eight rooms, besides the rooms in the tower, and laundries, with verandahs six feet wide on the north side, and balconies on the south ; on the ground floor of each will be found a large dining-room, excellent drawing-room, handsomely papered, gilt mouldings, and enriched cornices, marble mantelpieces, register grates, plate glass windows, bells, &c.
THE ENTRANCE HALL to No. 2 is spacious, being 8 feet wide, with enriched cornices, very handsome Elizabethan staircase.
THE BEDROOMS are airy, with cornices and verandahs corresponding with the first floor.
THE BASEMENT is light, airy, and well arranged, comprising large kitchens, bed-rooms, pantry, and well ventilated larder, paved with the best Yorkshire stone, and abundant supply of water, with a large block of ground on the north front for a garden.
The approach to each house is through neatly designed and substantial porches. The entrance from the South Head Road has four stone piers, iron gates, and palisading on dwarf walls. Each house has a flower garden in front, and passage to the rear.
The frontage to the main road is 74 feet 3 inches, by a depth on the east side of 259 feet, and on the west of 234 feet.
The northern boundary, lying towards the harbour, has a frontage of about 87 feet to John-street ; commencing 49 feet 6 inches from the corner of Ocean-street.
The grounds are well laid out, drained, and planted with fruit and ornamental trees.
The distance is about 20 minutes' drive from the city, along a good road, having gas lamps the greater part of the way.
Omnibuses pass every five minutes, at a charge of 3d.
☞ Abundance of pure water in all seasons.
Freehold. Title guaranteed.
Terms, liberal.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 20th January.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

At the Rooms, Pitt street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH. Corner Dwelling-house, Elizabeth-street and Holt-place (No. 688), occupied by Mr. James Gilroy. By order of the mortgagees.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO. Allotment of Land with Wooden Buildings thereon, Campbell-place, off Riley-street, and at the rear of Tebbatt's boot factory. Unreserved sale.

PADDINGTON. Corner Block of Land, Underwood and Union streets, together with stone-built House thereon. Unreserved sale.

GLEBE. Family Residence, with Grounds, known as "Forest Lodge" ; and Building Allotments, Bridge Road and Ross-street, opposite Mr. York's residence. Without reserve. In one or more lots.

NORTH SHORE. That delightfully-situated commodious Villa Residence, "The Dingle," and Grounds, with extensive water frontage to the harbour, close to Milson's Ferry.

PARRAMATTA RIVER. The Rose Hill Farm Estate, opposite Newington, containing 146 acres 2 roods 34 perches land, subdivided into orangery, orchard, and paddocks, together with commodious Cottage, &c.
Also,
Block of Orchard Land, containing 21 acres 3 roods 4 perches, substantially fenced, situated in Pennant Hills-street, close to the Pennant Hills Wharf.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.

IN ONE OR MORE LOTS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

FRIDAY, 20th January.

FOREST LODGE,
BRIDGE ROAD and ROSS-STREET, GLEBE,
including Family Residence, with Grounds, known as FOREST LODGE,
and a number of favourably situated BUILDING and VILLA SITES, opposite the residence of Charles York, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—FOREST LODGE, a substantially-built commodious cottage residence, containing wide verandah, drawing and dining rooms, 6 bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, &c. The grounds have a frontage of 112½ feet to the Bridge Road, with a depth of 187 feet. They are planted and laid out as lawn and garden, with large yard, &c., at the rear.
LOTS 2 and 3.—Two Villa Sites, each 40 feet to the Bridge Road, with a depth of 187 feet.
LOTS 4 to 7.—4 ALLOTMENTS, each 20 feet frontage to the Bridge Road, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to a lane ; one of these is a corner lot, having also a frontage of 100 feet to Ross-street.
LOTS 8 to 11.—4 ALLOTMENTS, each 19 feet frontage to Ross-street, with a depth of 90 feet to a back lane.
☞ The above occupy the choicest positions on the Glebe. The two villa sites are planted and covered with fine matured ornamental trees and shrubs.

TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Mortgagees, with the concurrence of the Official Assignee of the Insolvent Estate of
Daniel Eldridge.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
Those first-class recently erected Business Premises,
ELDRIDGE'S GROCERY STORE,
Miller-street, St. Leonards, together with superior Dwelling-house, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 3rd February,
at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known freehold property, occupying the best business position in St. Leonards.
The land has a frontage of 30 feet to Miller-street, and the premises, which have only recently been erected, have a handsome stone elevation, and contain on the ground floor spacious shop, back parlour, kitchen, gateway, and private entrance ; and on the upper 3 rooms ; yard, &c., at the rear.
☞ This property, which is a good substantial investment, will be absolutely sold on the above date.
For inspection of title apply to George Evans, Esq., solicitor, King-street.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH,
opposite Cleveland-street.

CORNER DWELLING-HOUSE, Elizabeth-street and Holt-place (No. 688), built of brick and stone, containing 4 rooms, together with workshop, yard, &c., occupied by Mr. James Gilroy, builder.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above freehold property, at the corner of
ELIZABETH-STREET and HOLT-PLACE.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

FRIDAY, 20th January.

THE DINGLE, NORTH SHORE.

That delightfully situated commodious VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, with extensive water frontage to the harbour, close to Milson's Ferry.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from A. B. Smith, Esq. (in consequence of his departure from the colony), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 11 o'clock,
THE DINGLE,
St. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.
The HOUSE is a cottage-built residence, having fine wide verandahs on three sides, containing hall, drawing-room, dining-room, breakfast-room, 5 large bedrooms, dressing-room, butler's pantry, China closet, store, 3 spacious cellars, large kitchen with range, laundry, scullery, servants' room, man's room, double patent closets, &c. Never-failing water supply from an underground reservoir and well at the rear.

The GROUNDS contain an area of about one acre and a half, with wharf, boat-house, bathing-house. They are tastefully laid out in terraces, and consist of shrubbery, lawn, orchard, flower garden, &c., intersected with beautifully terraced walks leading down to the water, sheltered by choice trees of luxuriant growth, and commanding those lovely views for which this position is so noted.

☞ It is only under rare exceptional circumstances that opportunities occur for purchasing waterside RESIDENCES in this beautiful locality on the North Shore ; therefore special attention is directed to the sale of THE DINGLE.
The site is equal, if not superior, to any between MILSON'S and KIRRIBILLI POINTS, and the premises, both in accommodation and finish, are all that could be desired in a gentleman's family residence.
CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained on application at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

CADAXTON, DOUBLE BAY.

A SUPERIOR BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FAMILY RESIDENCE, with tastefully arranged Grounds, overlooking the bay and harbour.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from E. Bell, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 30th January,
at 11 o'clock,
CADAXTON HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
DOUBLE BAY.
This HOUSE was built in a most substantial manner (under the proprietor's personal superintendence) of brick on stone foundations, with slated roof, and is fitted and finished throughout in a superior manner, and with every regard to comfort and convenience as a family residence. It contains wide verandahs and hall, dining-room 19 x 15, drawing-room 21 x 16, library, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, with cooking range, servants' room, laundry with range and copper, butler's pantry, dairy, &c.
The GROUNDS, about one acre and three-quarters in extent, are laid out and planted with considerable taste. They comprise lawn and carriage drive, flower and vegetable garden, shrubbery, paddock, &c.
The outbuildings consist of stable, coach-house, harness and man's room, &c.
The water is abundant ; a never-failing supply being obtained from tanks and a well ; also from a creek running through one end of the paddock.

Full particulars in a future advertisement.
Cards to view on application.

TITLE.—Leasehold Point Piper Estate, about 86 years to run.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

EX

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. J. W. PAYNE, Jun., are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER, Robert Henry; to move from the residence of his mother, No. 113, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Petersham Catholic Cemetery. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MICHAEL BURKE, Chief Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Isabella; to move from his residence, Darlinghurst Gaol, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road, and 737, George-street, op. Christ Church, and Sussex-street South.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
18th January, 1871.

FERRY ACROSS IRON COVE, NEAR THE SISTERS ROCKS.

At noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, the lease for one or more years (not exceeding three), commencing on the 1st day of February next, of the dues authorised to be collected at the Ferry across Iron Cove, near the Sisters Rocks, on the line of road from Sydney to Gladesville, will be put up to auction at the Police Office, Ryde.

The lessee will be provided with a punt, which he will be required to keep in repair at his own expense, during the term of the lease.

A bond in the sum of £150 will be required, for the due fulfilment of the lessee's engagement, executed by himself and two responsible sureties.

A warrant of attorney in double the amount of the rent will also be required.

The amount of duty imposed by the Stamp Duties Act upon the lease, counterpart, bond, warrant of attorney, and on the conditions of sale, is to be borne by the lessee.

Further information can be obtained upon application at this Department, or at the Police Office, Ryde.

GEO. W. LORD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
18th January, 1871.

FERRY ACROSS THE PARRAMATTA RIVER, AT FIVE DOCK POINT.

At noon on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, the Lease for one or more years (not exceeding three), commencing on the 1st day of February next, of the dues authorised to be collected at the Ferry across the Parramatta River at Five Dock Point, on the line of the Sydney and Gladesville Road, will be put up to auction at the Police Office, Ryde.

The Lessee will be provided with a punt, which he will be required to keep in repair at his own expense during the term of the Lease.

A bond in the sum of £150 will be required for the due fulfilment of the Lessee's engagements, executed by himself and two responsible sureties.

A warrant of attorney in double the amount of the rent will also be required.

The amount of Duty imposed by the Stamp Duties Act upon the lease, counterpart, bond, warrant of attorney, and on the conditions of sale is to be borne by the Lessee.

Further information can be obtained upon application at this Department, or at the Police Office, Ryde.

GEO. W. LORD.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871, the duties authorised by law will be levied on all goods imported into Queensland overland.

ROBERT RAMSAY,
Colonial Treasurer.

Treasury, Brisbane, 30th November 1870.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.

The only office which grants
INDEFEASIBLE POLICIES OF LIFE ASSURANCE
ANNUITY
and
ENDOWMENTS,
ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES,
UNCONDITIONAL and UNCHALLENGEABLE.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.L.A. — His Honor Judge Francis
J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. — Robert George Massie, Esq.
M. B. Pell, Esq. — Sir James Martin, Q.C.
John Fraser, Esq.
A. H. Richardson, Esq.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., England.

☞ Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following:—POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate and Tables comprehensive; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belongs to the members.

ROBERT GIBSON, Acting Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. CHAPMAN & CO., Agents.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1855.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).

Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.

Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND DRAMATIC FESTIVAL FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
the popular and elegant Comedian, universally admitted the most accomplished actor of the day; and
THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
with the magnificent LAST LONDON SCENE.

GIGANTIC ATTRACTION!

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS in Morton's new comedy,
IF I HAD A £1000 A-YEAR,
and
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

Imagine such a tremendous entertainment in the Southern hemisphere.

The great CHARLES MATHEWS in TWO characters, and the PANTOMIME, all in one night.

MATHEWS'S FINALE to AUSTRALIA.

This is positively CHARLES MATHEWS'S FAREWELL, as he leaves by the next Californian mail.

Last three nights of the inimitable
CHARLES MATHEWS, and the PANTOMIME.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, January 19th, the performance will commence, at a quarter to 8, with Morton's comedy,
IF I HAD A £1000 A-YEAR.
Mr. Paddington Green .... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.

To be followed by Mathews's farce,
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
Jones Robinson Brownsmith ..... Mr. C. MATHEWS.

The performances will conclude with the great and gorgeous
PANTOMIME.
GRAND LAST LONDON SCENE.
No Advance in the Prices.

FRIDAY, 20th January,
a new comedy,
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

In answer to numerous applications and inquiries, the management beg to state that they have arranged to give ONE LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE of the GORGEOUS PANTOMIME on SATURDAY NEXT, January 21st, on which occasion the pantomime will be played in its entirety, concluding with the GRAND LAST LONDON SCENE. In order to meet the wishes of all classes, the performance will be at million prices, viz., dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s; upper circle and gallery, 6d.

Children under twelve; dress circle, 1s 6d; stalls, 1s; pit, 6d.

Last performance of the Pantomime, SATURDAY EVENING, January 21, in conjunction with the inimitable CHARLES MATHEWS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Last night but two of the
BURLESQUE and PANTOMIME.
This Evening the performance will commence with
THE WATERMAN.
To conclude with the successful
BURLESQUE and PANTOMIME
THE THREE BEARS.
FRIDAY, Benefit to the CLOWN,
Mr. GEORGE WARD.

THE LATE MISS IRONSIDE'S PAINTINGS AND STUDIES.

Exhibited daily from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.
235, Pitt-street, near King-street.
Admission, One Shilling.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, January 19.
The Last Night! The Last Night!! The Last Night!!!
of
HELLER'S WONDERS
in New South Wales.

ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Mr. COPPIN
Mr. COPPIN
Mr. COPPIN
will appear (upon this occasion) as the
WANDERING MINSTREL.

The Heart-rending Tragedie of
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

PUNCH AND JUDY.
Mr. COPPIN as the SHOWMAN.

NEW WONDERS! NEW MUSIC!
and
NEW SUPERNATURAL ILLUSTRATIONS!!!

MILLION PRICES.

TO-MORROW, Friday,
Mr. HELLER
Will give an ENTERTAINMENT,
ENTIRELY OF MUSIC,
(Classical and Popular,)
upon the
ORGAN AND GRAND PIANO.

No increase in the prices of admission.
For programme see Friday's advertisement.

MISS DOLLY GREEN
will appear
On MONDAY EVENING,
in her highly successful and popular
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

Pronounced by the Victorian Press to be the most enjoyable entertainment of the present day.

For particulars see future advertisements.

FORTIFICATIONS! FORTIFICATIONS!!—ATHOL GARDENS.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to inform the public that, on and after THURSDAY, a steamer will commence running from Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo, thereby giving the public an opportunity of viewing the Defences now being constructed at Bradley's, George, and Middle Heads.

From Circular Quay, at 5, 10.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
Woolloomooloo, at 5.30, 11 a.m., 3 p.m.
Return ticket, 6d.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.—Grand United Catholic PICNIC at TARA, Pearl Bay, in aid of the HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD BUILDING FUND. The powerful steamers KEMBLA, KIAMA, or HUNTER, will ply from the Phœnix Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, to the above beautiful and picturesque grounds during the day, the first steamer leaving at 8.30 a.m. All necessary arrangements made for the safe embarkation and landing of the excursionists. Three splendid bands, including the [illegible]cis' powerful Brass Band, will play on board the steamers and in the two large pavilions for Quasrilles and National Dances. The usual Amusements, Sports, Games, &c., provided. Tickets, 2s each. Children, 1s.

ANNIVERSARY DAY, THURSDAY NEXT, 26th instant.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION at the ALBERT GROUND

CHEAP AMUSEMENT,
LOTS OF FUN.

N.B.—The GERMAN BAND will be in attendance.
The SENSATIONAL BICYCLE STEEPLECHASE.
The ANNIVERSARY HANDICAP FLAT RACES.
GREAT ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FREE ENTRANCE TO EVERY EVENT.

☞ For FULL PROGRAMME see future announcement.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS:

The ANNIVERSARY HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 5s each, added to a prize of 15 sovereigns. Second 4 sovereigns, and third 2 sovereigns from the prize. To be contested at three distances—half mile, three-quarters mile, and one mile. To be decided by points—first place in each event, 5 points; second, 3 points; third, 2 points. In the event of a tie in total points, the race off to be at three-quarter mile distance.

The SENSATIONAL BICYCLE STEEPLECHASE. First prize, 5 sovereigns; second, 2 sovereigns; third, 1 sovereign.

The BICYCLE FLAT RACE (Handicap); half mile. First prize, 3 sovereigns; second, 1 sovereign; third, 10s.

GRAND HANDICAP WALKING MATCH; two miles. First prize, 4 sovereigns; second, 2 sovereigns; third, 10s.

The ALBERT HANDICAP; 150 yards. First prize, 3 sovereigns; second, 1 sovereign; third, 10s.

The HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE; 440 yards, over six hurdles and water jump. First prize, 3 sovereigns; second, 1 sovereign; third, 10s.

THROWING THE HAMMER. Prize, 2 sovereigns.

POLE VAULTING. Prize, 2 sovereigns.

BOYS' (under 15 years) RACE; 100 yards. First prize, 1 sovereign; second, 5s; third, 2s 6d.

BOYS' (under 16 years) HURDLE RACE; 250 yards. First prize, 1 sovereign; second, 5s; third, 2s 6d.

ENTRANCES will be received at TATTERSALL'S HOTEL on next SATURDAY EVENING, between half-past 7 and 9 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA, in commemoration of the Eighty-third Anniversary of the Foundation of the Colony.
THURSDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1871.

COMMITTEE:

W. R. Campbell, Esq. — R. Hill, Esq., M.L.A.
C. Cowper, jun., Esq. — F. W. Hill, Esq.
R. Driver, Esq., M.L.A. — I. J. Josephson, Esq.
J. A. Elmslie, Esq. — J. G. Ross, Esq.
G. Thornton, Esq. — S. Spain, Esq.
Umpire: GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.
Starter: RICHARD DRIVER, Esq.

First Race.—To start at half-past 10. All boná fide pulling DINGIES, not exceeding fifteen feet over all, under canvas. No fins or centreboards allowed. From their own moorings in Lavender Bay, round Goat Island, then round Garden Island, back round flagship and Port Denison and back to flagship. First prize, £5; second, £2. Entrance, £1 1s.

Second Race.—To start at 11. For all fide bona SAILING SKIFFS not exceeding twenty-two feet overall, with either fins or fixed centreboards. From their own moorings in Lavender Bay, round Fort Denison, back round flagship, then round Shark Island, and back to flagship. First prize, £8; second £2. Entrance, £1 1s.

Third Race.—To start at half-past 11. For all bona fide AMATEURS (that is, persons who do not gain their living by manual labour) pulling four oars, with coxswains, in String-test GIGS. From flagship, round Goat Island and Fort Denison, and back to the flagship. Prize (value), £20. Entrance, £1 1s.

Fourth Race.—To start at 12. CHAMPION RACE, in outriggers. Course, same as No. 3. Prize, £20, with a sweepstakes of £5 each added; second prize, £10, to be deducted from sweepstakes.

Fifth Race.—To start at half-past 12. For ALL YACHTS, to be handicapped. From their own moorings in Farm Cove, round the ship Isle of Wight, then round boat moored off Manly Beach, then round flagship, then round Light-vessel and Sow and Pigs, and back to the flagship. First prize, value £30; second, value £10. Entrance, £2 2s.

Sixth Race.—To start at 1. All YACHTS belonging to the Prince Alfred Yacht Club, to be handicapped. From their own moorings in Farm Cove round ship Isle of Wight, then round Light-vessel and Sow and Pigs, back round flagship, then round Light-vessel and Sow and Pigs, and back to flagship. First prize, value £15; second, value £5. Entrance, £1 1s.

Seventh Race.—To start at half-past 2. All bona fide AMATEURS (as in No. 3) pulling a pair of sculls in light skiffs, to be handicapped. From Dawes' Point round Fort Denison and ship Vernon, and back to flagship. Prize, value £10. Entrance, £1 1s.

Eighth Race.—To start at 3. For all bona fide FISHERMEN'S BOATS, owned by fishermen, and used for fishing purposes, under canvas. One minute per foot overall allowed. From their own moorings in Sydney Cove round Fort Denison, then round flagship, then round Light-vessel and Sow and Pigs, and back to the flagship. First prize, £10; second, £2. Entrance, 10s 6d.

Ninth Race.—To start at half-past 3. ALL COMERS, pulling a pair of sculls, in light skiffs; to be handicapped. Course same as No. 3. First prize, £15; second, £5. Entrance, £1 1s.

Tenth Race.—To start at 4. All bona fide AMATEURS (as in No. 3), pulling two pairs of sculls, in skiffs of the class of watermen's skiffs. Course same as No. 7. Prize, value £10. Entrance, £1 1s.

Eleventh Race.—To start at half-past 4. BOATS, double-banked, with coxswain, pulled by boys belonging to training ship Vernon. Course same as No. 7. Prize, £5. Should the funds admit of it, the above prizes will be increased.

Rules in a future advertisement.

Entrances will be received at Tattersall's from 8 to 10 on MONDAY EVENING, 23rd January.

RICHARD DRIVER, Hon. Sec.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

CARDS of ADMISSION to Flagship are now ready, and may be had from any member of committee. Family cards, £1 1s; single, 10s 6d.

RICHARD DRIVER, Hon. Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

BOOTHS and FRUIT STALLS will be sold at Tattersall's on MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 8 p.m.

RICHARD DRIVER, Hon. Secretary.

BERRIMA RACES.—Spare Horse Boxes, on application to JOHN HARPUR, Surveyor-General Inn, Berrima.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 223, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s.

MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.—Two hours' amusement for One Shilling.

FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning. Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.
Just added BOULTON and PARK, the Female Personators from London.
Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL and Daughter give Lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen. 114, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo. Mr. J. Hall's Select Quadrille Assembly, This Evening, Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL will REOPEN on THURSDAY Evening, Jan. 19. New Company; new Entertainment.

ANNIVERSARY NIGHT.—Mr. C. M. CLARK'S Plain, Fancy Dress Quadrille Assembly. Masonic Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE UNDER TRUST PROPERTY ACT OF 1862.

In the Will of JAMES MALCOLM, late of Sydney, Marine Surveyor, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any debt or claim against the estate of the late James Malcolm, late of Sydney, marine surveyor, who died on the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and whose will was proved in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the twentieth day of February next. At the expiration of which time the Executors will consider all creditors claims excluded and proceed to distribute and appropriate the estate of the said deceased for the benefit of the parties entitled thereto under his will, having regard only to the debts or claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 14th day of January, A.D. 1871.

RICHARD DRIVER, Proctor for the Executors, 176, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WOOL.

For the convenience of buyers, the undersigned Auctioneers intend holding their wool sales on TUESDAY next, 24th instant, instead of THURSDAY, 19th and 26th instant, the latter being a General Holiday.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.
J. A. TURNER.
BREWSTER AND TREBECK.

Sydney, 17th January, 1871.

TO IMPORTERS, MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, AND STOREKEEPERS.

Drapery and General Auction Rooms,
329, George-street, Sydney.
January 2nd, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to intimate that we have this day commenced business as Drapery and General Auctioneers, Brokers, and Commission Agents, in the premises hitherto occupied by us as Warehousemen, and respectfully solicit your support in our new undertaking.

Every care and attention will be bestowed on Merchandise entrusted to us either for Private Sale or Public Auction, and settlements rendered with punctuality and dispatch.

We trust that a long mercantile experience in Sydney will be a sufficient guarantee that in all transactions with which we may be favoured, the interests of our constituents will be faithfully studied.

Yours obediently,
WILLIAM PRICE and CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between RICHARD SMITH and SAMUEL TOMLINSON, trading as Smith and Co., at the Sydney Steam Saw Mills, Dixon-street, Sydney, as Timber Merchants, was THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted solely by Mr. RICHARD SMITH, who will receive all debts and discharge all liabilities owing by and to the late firm.

Sydney, the 14th day of January, A.D. 1871.

RICHARD SMITH,
SAMUEL TOMLINSON.

Witness—W. OLIVER.

THE PARTNERSHIP between the undersigned, advertised as being entered into on the 2nd instant, will not be carried into effect, and the respective businesses conducted as before.

S. DE LISSA,
D. H. DAVIS.

3, Barrack-street, Sydney, January 17, 1871.

I, CATHERINE KEOGH, of Edward-lane, off Shepherd-street, Darlington, do hereby publicly apologise to Mrs ANN HAMMELL, of Shepherd-street, Darlington, for the false, malicious, and slanderous language made use of by me towards her, and I am very sorry for having spoken such words, and beg to withdraw same as being entirely without truth.

her
CATHERINE X KEOGH.
mark.

Witness—ALFRED WILLIAM CASTLE.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

A SALE of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd February next, at half-past 3 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with Rule VI, Section 10, a distribution by Ballot of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd February next, at half-past 3 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

N.B.—Minimum discount reduced to £35; withdrawal bonus increased to £23.

January 18th, 1871.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

An Interim DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1870, will be payable to the shareholders at the Company's Offices, 129, Pitt-street, on and after MONDAY, 16th instant.

By order of the Board,
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

Sydney, 11th January, 1871.

IN THE ESTATE of HENRY KEYES, late of the Barwon River, in the colony of New South Wales, Grazier, deceased.

Pursuant to the Trust Property Act of 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of HENRY KEYES, late of the Barwon River, in the colony of New South Wales, Grazier, deceased, who died on or about the fourteenth day of May, 1870, and Probate of whose Will was on the fifth day of August last past granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to CAROLINE KEYES and GEORGE WELLS, the Executrix and Executor in the said Will named, are hereby required to send in full particulars of such claims addressed to the office of Mr. JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, No. 136, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before the first day of March next, after which date the said Caroline Keyes and George Wells will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Henry Keyes, deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1871.

JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said Executrix and Executor, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MILNER STEPHEN'S Prize Medal Patent GOLD WASHING MACHINE, and Portable Hammer Battery, for Quartz-crushing, ON VIEW, at the Manufactory, Lower Pitt-street.

ALFRED and GEORGE STEPHEN,
General Managers.

NOTICE TO TANNERS.—Superior Ground BARK always on hand at D. WILSON'S old established Steam Bark and Saw Mills, Coal and Fuel Depot, &c., Wentworth Wf., Druitt-st. Orders post promptly attended.

ALL CLAIMS against E. CURTISS are requested to be sent to 344, George-street, for payment; and all ACCOUNTS due to E. CURTISS are respectfully requested to be paid in at the same address.

NOTICE.—If AMEL SUMMERS ANTONIE FREDERICK does not claim the articles left at No. 8, Windmill-street, they will be sold to defray expenses. H. O'DONNELL.

ESTATE of J. R. THOMSON, OF TINONEE.—CREDITORS in this Estate holding Promissory Notes are required to produce same, when a Third and final Dividend of 8½d. per £, will be paid thereon by Trustees, at the office of W. G. WHITING and CO., 1, Wynyard-square South. 18th January, 1871.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—G. LANE, Staffordshire Warehouse, from 359, George-street, to 511, George-street South, two doors from Golden Gate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOSEPHINE WILSON having left my indented service, any person found harbouring her after this date will be prosecuted.

January 18th, 1871. GEORGE M. WYNN.

NOTICE.—Our Mr. I. HAMBURGER is leaving by next San Francisco Mail, for a visit to the United States, England, and the Continent; he is open to execute Indents in our line against moderate commission, under his special care. Particulars and terms at our office.

HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO.,
375, George-street.
Wholesale Fancy Warehousemen.

ANDREW CHANDLER, ARTIST and PHOTOGRAPHER, has the pleasure to announce to his former patrons and others, that he has returned to this city with recruited health, and recommenced business at his former Studio (late Chandler and Lomer's), which he has entirely refitted and improved, and hopes to merit a continuance of the support so kindly awarded to him prior to his long illness.

For the future all portraits will be taken by Mr. Chandler in person.

The business will be conducted under the name of Chandler and Company.

419, GEORGE-STREET,
(Late Chandler and Lomer.)

N.B.—Prices will remain as formerly, viz., 12s per dozen for Cartes de Visite.

COBB AND CO.'S EXPRESS for parcels, luggage, and light freight at reduced rates, leaves Rydal and Wallerawang twice a week for the undermentioned places, viz., Bathurst, Orange, Carcoar, Wellington, Dubbo, Mudgee, and intermediate places. Booking office—COBB and CO.'S, 246, Pitt-street; and F. WRIGHT and CO., 475, George-street.

COUNTRY PARCELS EXPRESS.—In connection with Messrs. COBB and CO. we are now prepared to book parcels, luggage, &c., at reduced rates by express vans, for the undermentioned places, viz., Bathurst, Orange, Carcoar, Wellington, Dubbo, Mudgee, and intermediate places. Conveyance leaves twice a week. F. WRIGHT and CO., Carriers, 475, George-street.

MORT AND CO.,
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY.
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN,
LIBERAL ADVANCES on Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Leather, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their Agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., 155, Fenchurch-street, London.

N.B.—Mort and Co. insure all produce against fire whilst stored in their warehouses; but if any of their constituents wish their consignments to be protected against risk of fire while in transit, or whilst lying on the wharfs, it will be necessary that they give specific instructions to that effect. Wool in process of shipment is at present covered by policies taken out by captain or agent of ship.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL.—To be had of all considerable coal merchants.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL.—A liberal discount to shippers. New offices (temporary), 8, King-st.

SMALL COAL, Anvil Creek Coal, and every description Fuel. WARBURTON and SONS, Pyrmont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of glass counter CASES, suitable for chemists, &c. Hobson and Whiting.

FIREPROOF SAFE wanted. State size and price. R. S., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, Counters, Grocer's Tea Bins, with drawers and shelves, &c. JORDAN, 318, Pitt-st.

ONE POUND per week interest, well secured, for the LOAN of £160 for two or three years. Address C. HENRY, General Post-office, Sydney.

PATENT SPRING ROLLER MANGLES for families, 70s. Samuel Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

ROYAL Standard of England, Colonial Ensign, and other Flags. J. B. North and Co., 278, George-st.

TO 'BUS PROPRIETORS.—FOUR 'BUSES WANTED to ply from the New 'Bus Stand, STANMORE; and TWO from MARRICKVILLE STAND to SYDNEY. FARE 6d; from NEWTOWN BRIDGE, 3d.

WANTED, to buy left-off CLOTHING. Letters attended to. Mrs. Maskell, 585, George-street.

WANTED, a dealer's good second-hand SPRING-CART. Blake and M'Donald, 137, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Bark MILL. Saddington and Sons, 152, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL one of Thurston's BILLIARD TABLES, complete. H. Samuels, 388, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing of every description. Highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a Singer's improved MACHINE, in perfect order; state price. R. F., Mr. Twight's, Temperance Hall.

WANTED, immediately, by a Married Lady, a Furnished BEDROOM, with use of piano. Suburbs preferred. Address, by letter, Mrs. Desmond, Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-place.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A GENTLEMAN, experienced in the Management of Country Stores and of Assigned Estates, conversant with office duties, seeks EMPLOYMENT in either of the above capacities, town or country. First-class references, and security if required. Address Experience, HERALD Office.

A THOROUGHLY competent CLERK and Storekeeper is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in the management of a country store, or the winding-up of an insolvent or assigned estate. First-class references, extending over 14 years. Address A. J., care of J. B. North and Co., George-street.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS awaits an ENGAGEMENT, either resident or daily. Acquirements, English in all its branches, French, Music, Drawing, and Calisthenics. Would be happy to take the charge of a family deprived of maternal care: good testimonials. Z., 4, Lady Young-terrace.

A COMPETENT MILLINER from Messrs. Thompson and Giles's is open for ENGAGEMENT by the week or day. Address A. S., HERALD Office.

A LADY, from the Continent, desires a Re-Engagement as Daily Governess. Institutrice, Pierce, Wat.-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted. Miss Hall, Liverpool and Castlereagh sts.

FRENCH TEACHER required; one hour twice a week. A., 157, William-street.

GOVERNESS wanted, to proceed to South Sea Islands, capable of imparting a sound English education with music, French and drawing. M. F. M., Petersham Post-office.

HAIRDRESSER—Wanted, for Bathurst. Apply to E. DEEPER, 302, George-street.

MILLERS.—Wanted, for the country a steady single young MAN; must thoroughly understand the business. Apply to Joseph Wearne, Esq.

MILLINERY and Dressmaking.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted. Mrs. Kingston, 27, S. H. Rd.

M. O. R. F.—COURT FORTITUDE.—TENDERS wanted for supplying the above Court with MEDICINES as per member per annum. Tenders for medical attendance will not be opened until the 25th instant, up to which time Tenders for Medicine will be received. Address, Mr. APTED, Pelican Hotel, South Head Road.

W. F. BYRNES, Secretary.

PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser, for many years established in the agency business, is desirous of meeting a gentleman, of active habits and small capital, to join him. Address C., Box 420, General Post Office.

PARTNERSHIP.—An unexpected opportunity is now offered of entering into one of the oldest establishments in Sydney (over 25 years).

The premises are situated in the best part of George-street, held on lease, and are handsomely fitted up, with all requisites for carrying on the woollen, drapery, and tailoring business, both wholesale and retail.

The advertiser is desirous of meeting with a gentleman of capital as a partner, or, if preferred, to take the entire business on terms to be agreed on, as he purposes visiting Europe for business purposes.

Every information will be given by the undersigned, who requests that no application be made unless by those possessed of bona fide capital. Address—

R. MURIEL,
Auctioneer, &c.,
Sydney.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Wanted, a good OPERATOR. For address apply 157, William-street.

PUPILS on the Piano wanted, by a Lady who is an accomplished musician, and accustomed to tuition. Apply to S. G., Post Office, Sydney.

SYDNEY BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—Wanted, for the above Institution, an active middle-aged Woman as LAUNDRESS. Applicants with testimonials to be in attendance on TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock.

George Allen, honorary secretary.

TO Schools and Families.—Visiting Tutor (English and Latin), open to ENGAGEMENT. Box 249, G.P.O.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a steady young MAN, to deliver meat. O. W. Brodes, 528, George-street.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, SITUATION, as Watchmaker, by a good workman. A. A., HERALD.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted a good WORKMAN, in or out. 309, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, 2 first-class Coat HANDS. L. Bornstein, 368, George-st., op. Wynyard-square.

TAILORS.—Wanted, a first-class general HAND, to work on the premises; constant work and highest wages paid. Apply to C. Mitchell, tailor, Newcastle.

WANTED, MEN, to make youths' E.S.; and also Hands to make Kip Bluchers. 681, George-st. S.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with £1000, in a well-established business, Mercantile Partner, HERALD.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Dixon-street New Brewery.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTERER, at constant work. 201, Elizabeth-st., near Park-st., at piece work.

WANTED, immediately, a Lady as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Apply to Mrs. Tait, Ashfield.

WANTED, Grocers' ASSISTANT; first-class hand recently from England preferred. 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to make H.S. Boots. No. 145, George-street North.

WANTED, a MACHINIST. Good hand, at Wheeler and Wilson's. Understands finishing. Corner Moncur-street, Old South Head Road.

WANTED, for the vicinity of Newtown, a competent DRESSMAKER, able to use Wilcox and Gibbs's sewing machine. Apply to Mrs. Sandon, Norwood, Stanmore Road, Petersham.

WANTED, to PLACE a respectable youth (16), who writes a fair hand, and is quick at accounts, in an ironmongery or other warehouse. References. A. B., Newtown Post-office.

WANTED, a Gentleman, to give INSTRUCTION in Writing and Arithmetic. Apply, by letter, with testimonials, to Seminary, care of J. J. Moore, Book Mart, George-street.

WANTED, a Lady, of some experience in tuition, as Resident GOVERNESS in a Ladies' School. She must be a good English scholar, and a member of the Church of England. Apply to-day, before 3 p.m., to Miss Martin, 195, Macquarie-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE Widow Lady wishes the care of 1 or 2 children. Twemlow, jeweller, 295, George-street.

AS STEWARDESS.—A respectable young Woman seeks a situation as above; used to the sea. Address M. L., Dick's Hotel, Darling-street, Balmain.

A COMPETENT Person is desirous of an engagement as weekly or monthly NURSE, on reasonable terms. Mrs. Taylor, 18, Market-lane.

A STRONG, useful South Sea Island Man wants EMPLOYMENT. J. G. Wilson, Baths, Domain.

SOBER, steady Englishman, can groom, garden, and milk, wants EMPLOY. 154, Clarence-street.

TO MASTER BUTCHERS.—A highly respectable young Man is in want of a SITUATION to serve in the shop and solicit orders; can kill well. The highest references can be given. Apply by letter to A. W., Nundle, New South Wales.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook; no objection to a small washing. Address M., HERALD.

WANTED, by a young Woman, a SITUATION as Cook and Laundress. L. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid, in a gentleman's family. 58, Prince-street.

WANTED, by respectable Widow, SITUATION, as Nurse, or care of offices. J. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, SITUATION as housekeeper by experienced person. Address for one week, XXX, Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, by a persevering young Man, a SITUATION as Clerk; competent to do general office work. Address J. H. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Gardener; understands the management of vines and wine-making. Address W. B. Guilfoyle and Son, Nurserymen, Double Bay, Sydney.

WANTED, by an active and intelligent elderly Man, a SITUATION in a Tailoring Establishment, as light Porter, will trim and make alterations, if required. Salary not so much an object as employment. 295, Clarence-street South.

£10 WILL be given for a Government Situation, permanent. W. J. Westly, 610½, George-st.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted for Burwood; must be able to milk a cow. Apply Mrs. D. Wilson, after 10, next door to Mr. Keogh's, grocer, Rose-street, Shepherd's Paddock.

WANTED, as General SERVANT, a Girl about 17. Apply 148, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, two good SERVANTS, for the country. Labour Office, 90, Pitt-street, near Exchange.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive, garden, and milk. Mr. Gullick, George-street (down Sands' gateway).

WANTED, young MAN, to collect orders and deliver meat. G. Stening, 22, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15 or 16, to make herself useful. 123, Prince-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT; also, Garden Labourer. Page, 575, George-st., 10 o'clock.

WANTED, married COUPLES, with useful Boys, for a dairy. W. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for gentleman's family, good COOK; also, good Cook and Laundress. Miss Fowler.

WANTED, two active respectable young women as General SERVANTS. 117, Kent-street North.

WANTED, professed COOK, for hotel at Goulburn. Apply Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, an active GIRL. No. 4, Belmore-terrace, Belmore-street, Strawberry-hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, a middle-aged person preferred. Apply 5, Bent-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT and Nurse-girl. 25, Myles-st., off Crown-st., n. Devonshire-st., S.H.

WANTED, a smart active Girl, as WAITRESS and to assist in housework. Crown Hotel, Brickfield-h.

WANTED, intelligent YOUTH for office. M'Carthy and Brown, 250, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young MAN. Apply M'Grath's Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Can wash and iron, for a small family. 141, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a young GIRL to mind children, and assist in housework. Thomas's Queen